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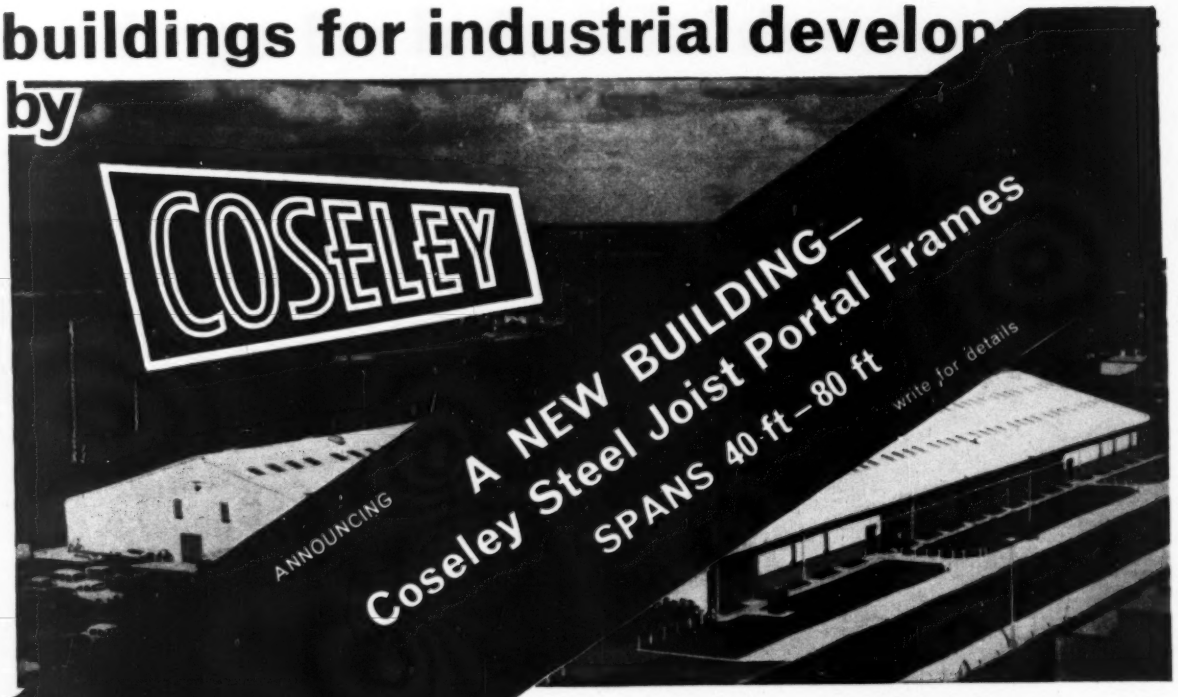

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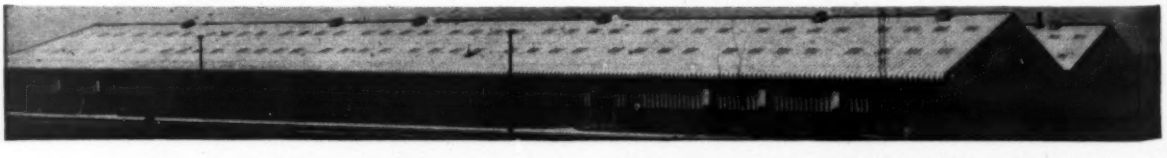

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Industry and the Development Districts—3.

Merseyside—Profile of a Progressive Community

By Alderman J. Braddock, Chairman of the Merseyside Development Committee of the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association.

This is the third of a series of articles by leading members of Regional Development Councils describing some of the attractions and amenities which are available to industry in their respective areas. Further details may be obtained from the Board of Trade (Room 4346), Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, or any of the Board of Trade Regional Offices, or from the Lancashire and Merseyside Industrial Development Association, Queen's House, Queen Street, Manchester, 2.

MERSEYSIDE NEEDS NO INTRODUCTION to the industrialist. The historical associations with the sea and international trade have, for centuries, brought it into close contact with firms throughout the length and breadth of Britain, and its past development has stemmed almost completely from this role as one of the world's largest sea-ports. In playing this vital link between the producer of the raw material, the manufacturer of the finished product and the consumer himself, Merseyside has developed an industrial structure which is heavily weighted in favour of the service industries and even today, after a general decline in Britain's role as the world's largest shipper, the port and its ancillary trades and services constitute the largest 'industry' in the area.

For many years now, however, it has been apparent that this dependence on the port has not been sufficient to meet Merseyside's future needs and though Merseyside owes so much to the river which brought it its fame and fortune, the whole pattern of life in the area is changing, and further inland some most impressive industrial developments have been located and are still taking shape. Here, strenuous efforts have resulted in the establishment of rapidly expanding areas of industrial enterprise which have infused new life into Merseyside.

Adaptation involves change, and although its overall importance as a distributive centre is being maintained, Merseyside's growing status as a centre for manufacturing industries provides one of the best 'success stories' in post-war industrial development. Through its past development Merseyside possesses practically all the essen-

A New Factory Built By IEMCE At Kirkby

The new factory for Fisher & Ludlow Ltd., built at Kirkby by The Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England. The building has a floor area of 427,000 sq. ft., and is for the manufacture of sink units and washing machines. This major development will ultimately provide work for 1,500 people. In the background is the 'American Mile' where the AC-Delco Division of General Motors, Otis Elevator Co. Ltd., Colgate Palmolive and Kraft Foods all have major plants. The first two of these firms are extending their premises at the present time.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Industry and the Development Districts – 3. Merseyside – Profile of a Progressive Community	277
Developments in Government's Distribution of Industry Policy	289
Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960	290
Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty. Import Duties on Tea and Tropical Hardwoods. The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1963. Import Duties (No. 7) Order and EFTA (Origin of Goods) Regulations	291
Marking of Imported Flooring Strips. Marking of Percussion Musical Instruments. Export Guarantees Advisory Council. Marking of Imported Raw Cucumbers	292
Defence Specifications. Commerce, Industry and HMSO Common Market Publications from HMSO Multi-Lingual Engineering Publications	294
The Economy – Selected Indicators	295
Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom	296
Insurance Companies' Investment in First Quarter, 1963	298
Retail Trade in June. Gold and Currency Reserves. Business Monitor. Registrations of British and Foreign Films	300
Hire-Purchase Business in June	301
Government Surplus Sales by Auction	304
Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament	305
Recent Export Orders	306
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	308
British Hi-Fi Display in Amsterdam. British Nursery Goods Display in Cologne	309
Overseas Trade Section	
Trade and Financial Arrangements	
India and USSR. Spain and Czechoslovakia. Spain and Argentina. Greece and Cyprus	310
Nigeria and USSR. Republic of Tunisia and Benelux. Selling to Federal and Provincial Public Departments in Canada. Madrid Arrangement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin. Pakistan and Afghanistan	311
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	312
Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Turkey: Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists	315
Republic of South Africa: Customs Tariff Applications. **Federal Republic of Cameroon:** Prohibition of Imports and Fiscal Import Duty Modifications. **West African Customs Union:** Fiscal Import Duty Modifications. Hints to Businessmen Visiting Israel	317
Republic of Mali: Fiscal Import Duty Modifications. **Ceylon:** Import Quotas. Proposed Tariff Amendments. **Burma:** Private Commission Agents. First Telex Service to Ceylon	318
Singapore: Pioneer Industries Ordinance. **Australia:** Import Licensing. **Nicaragua:** Customs Tariff Changes. **Jamaica:** Customs Tariff Changes	319
Mexico: Customs Tariff Changes	320
United States: New Tariff	321
The Netherlands: Import Duty Tariff Quotas	322
Switzerland: Temporary Duty Reduction in Newsprint. **Irish Republic:** Import Restrictions	323

Front Cover Photograph

British car manufacturers are fighting a constant war against corrosion, backed by the country's leading producers of paints and metal finishes. At the new £38½ million Ford factory at Halewood, near Liverpool, volume production techniques ensure maximum protection for every vehicle. One of Ford's principal suppliers for production line finishes is Lewis Berger (G.B.) Ltd., the Essex company which supplies paint worth more than £1 million a year to the British new car industry

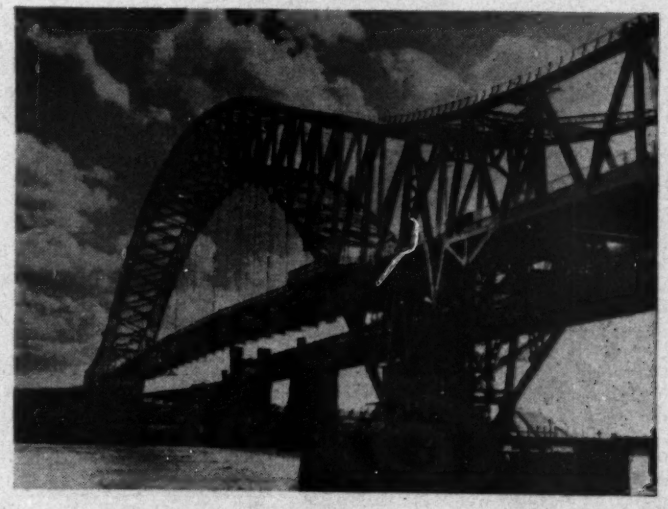
Merseyside — A Progressive Community (*Continued*)

tial factors leading to the growth of manufacturing processes and many new enterprises have followed the example of the old-established Merseyside firms who, long ago, appreciated the value of a location on one of the most important routes of international trade.

Throughout the post-war period, Merseyside has ranked high among the choice of locations for new and expanding industries and deservedly so, for industrialists themselves have proved that the area is ideal in almost every respect. Even in times of high unemployment and a poor economic climate, Merseyside has generally been able to make further additions to its list of new industries. This is no mean achievement when it is realized that one of the main causes of concern in areas of high unemployment is that new jobs are rarely at hand when they are most needed.

What is the secret of Merseyside's success? What are the real

A Vital Transport Link



The Widnes-Runcorn Bridge which provides a vital transport link between the Widnes and Merseyside Development Districts and the Midlands and the South

Photo: The Weekly News Group on Merseyside.

reasons leading to such a rapid growth of manufacturing industries in the area? Foremost among them must be the policy pursued by local authorities, particularly Liverpool, in the pre-war period in developing large industrial estates on which generous financial assistance was offered to industrialists. The policy was continued after the war with Government aid.

But financial and other incentives are not the whole story, for some areas of high unemployment have been more fortunate in attracting new industries than others – the statistics of factory buildings on Merseyside show its attractiveness as an industrial location, and only a brief visit will be needed to gain the impression of a vitally progressive community.

The importance of Merseyside in international trade naturally attracted manufacturing processes closely allied with the freight shipped through the port. Food products, oil, chemicals, timber, paper and of course cotton are among the most important goods handled and all but the last are processed on Merseyside. These have contributed much to industrial development in the area.

One of Britain's Most Important Commercial Centres

As has already been indicated, Merseyside is one of Britain's most important commercial centres and has a business community of banks, insurance offices, transport facilities, local distributive organizations and a variety of professional and miscellaneous services fully equipped to meet the needs of modern industry. There is a tendency to minimize the importance of this aspect in indus-

(*Continued on page* 281)

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Merseyside — A Progressive Community (*Continued*)

A Million Sq. Ft. Factory In Cheshire

An aerial view of the Ellesmere Port plant of Vauxhall Motors Ltd., which covers over one million square feet. This is now being extended.

trial development, but it is nevertheless true that the larger Development Districts have found it easier to attract new industries than the small, isolated ones, and have had a larger proportionate success. Merseyside is therefore well placed as an industrial location centre and the same applies to Widnes, which is linked to the area by the River Mersey.

Merseyside a Rapidly Growing Growing Market

Merseyside's geographical situation is one of its main natural advantages. A glance at a map of Britain will show the central situation of Merseyside and Widnes in relation to the country as a whole and this strategic position makes it a priority area for industry. The intricate network of roads, railways and canals of which, of course, the Manchester Ship Canal is pre-eminent, were established to afford easy contact to all parts of the country and thus speed the movement of freight through the port. These have been adapted and expanded to serve the needs of new industries. Much of Merseyside's success in industrial development can be related to its proximity to other important industrial and commercial centres. Manchester is only 35 miles away, Leeds 75 miles, Birmingham 96, and London 200 miles. This means that London is approximately 4 hours away by train, Birmingham approximately 2 hours and Manchester well under 1 hour.

Improvements in communications are taking place constantly, bringing Merseyside nearer in time to the Midlands and the South to which one inevitably looks for new industries. The Birmingham-Preston Motorway (M6) bisects Lancashire from North to South only 14 miles West of the Pierhead in Liverpool and a direct link through one of Merseyside's largest industrial estates, Speke, and thence over the new Runcorn-Widnes Bridge will provide the easiest possible access to one of the vital arteries in the national road network. By the end of 1964, industrial road traffic will take less than half a day to reach the Midlands and one one day to the South mostly on roads of motorway standards. As a positive incentive to the expansion of industry on Merseyside, this location factor is almost unparalleled.

The growing airport at Speke offers regular services between most British cities, Eire, and the Continent. As yet, few overseas services have been established, but the expansion programme which is planned envisages an overall improvement of connections, both nationally and internationally. The actual situation of the airport near to Speke Industrial Estate makes for minimum delay in transit, and several companies already operate private services for senior executives to head offices and branch factories in other parts of the United Kingdom. The main item in the expansion programme is the construction of a new 7,000 feet runway to accommodate jet aircraft.

As one of the major British conurbations, Merseyside is a rapidly growing market for consumer goods and has therefore been successful in attracting several industries producing articles for domestic consumption. On Merseyside live nearly 1½ million people, and in the whole of the North-West there is a population of over 6¼ million. The region, of which Merseyside obviously constitutes a major part, is the second largest in Britain and this offers a huge doorstep market to Merseyside's industries.

But Merseyside differs from most of the rest of Lancashire. It does not possess the long tradition of manufacturing industries which is synonymous with the cotton towns of Lancashire, for its roots lie deep in its role as Britain's second port. For this reason, the origin of its present difficulties differs from those facing the established industrial towns in the interior, and instead of having to contend with rapidly declining basic industries, Merseyside's concern is to provide adequate and suitable jobs for its fast-rising population.

The most important factor from which Merseyside's present situation has arisen is its birth-rate which in 1961 was 21·3 per thousand compared with 17·6 nationally. Since 1951, the population has increased naturally by over 115,000. Employment has not kept pace with this rising population and as a result high levels of unemployment have continued but, on the positive side, the growth of population on Merseyside is a guarantee for a readily-available supply of labour to meet all requirements, whether large or small. The paradox of Merseyside lies in the fact that although over 40,000 jobs have been created there since the war it still remains one of the few substantial sources of male labour due to historical reason and the high birth-rate.

Scope for Expansion of Industry

There are certain characteristics of Merseyside's unemployed people which differentiate it from other Development Districts. The number of juveniles seeking work is the highest for any comparable area in Britain and the desire among these boys and girls for worthwhile employment leading to skilled and semi-skilled occupations constitutes the largest untapped source of potential skill in the country. The need for still more development is shown by the fact that in 1962, only 21·9 per cent of boy school-leavers in Liverpool obtained employment leading to skilled occupations compared with a national figure of 36·2 per cent.

A survey conducted recently showed that approximately 56 per cent of the men and 66 per cent of the women unemployed are between the ages of 18 and 39, while only 44 per cent and 34 per cent respectively are over 40 years old. This is an unusual feature of unemployment in Development Districts and so also is the fact that only 11 per cent of the men and 6 per cent of the

(*Continued on page* 285)

Merseyside — A Progressive Community (*Continued*)

Another Factory in Cheshire

An aerial view of Cadbury Bros. Ltd's. factory at Moreton, near Wallasey, Cheshire, which has been considerably extended.

Photo: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., and Airviews (Manchester) Ltd.

Employment For 11,500 People

Ford's £38½ million project at Halewood, near Liverpool. The site occupies 346 acres and the stamping and assembly plant in the foreground has more than 50 acres under a single roof. The building on the left hand corner of the site is the new Transmission plant under construction. When full production is reached the new project will employ about 11,500 people.

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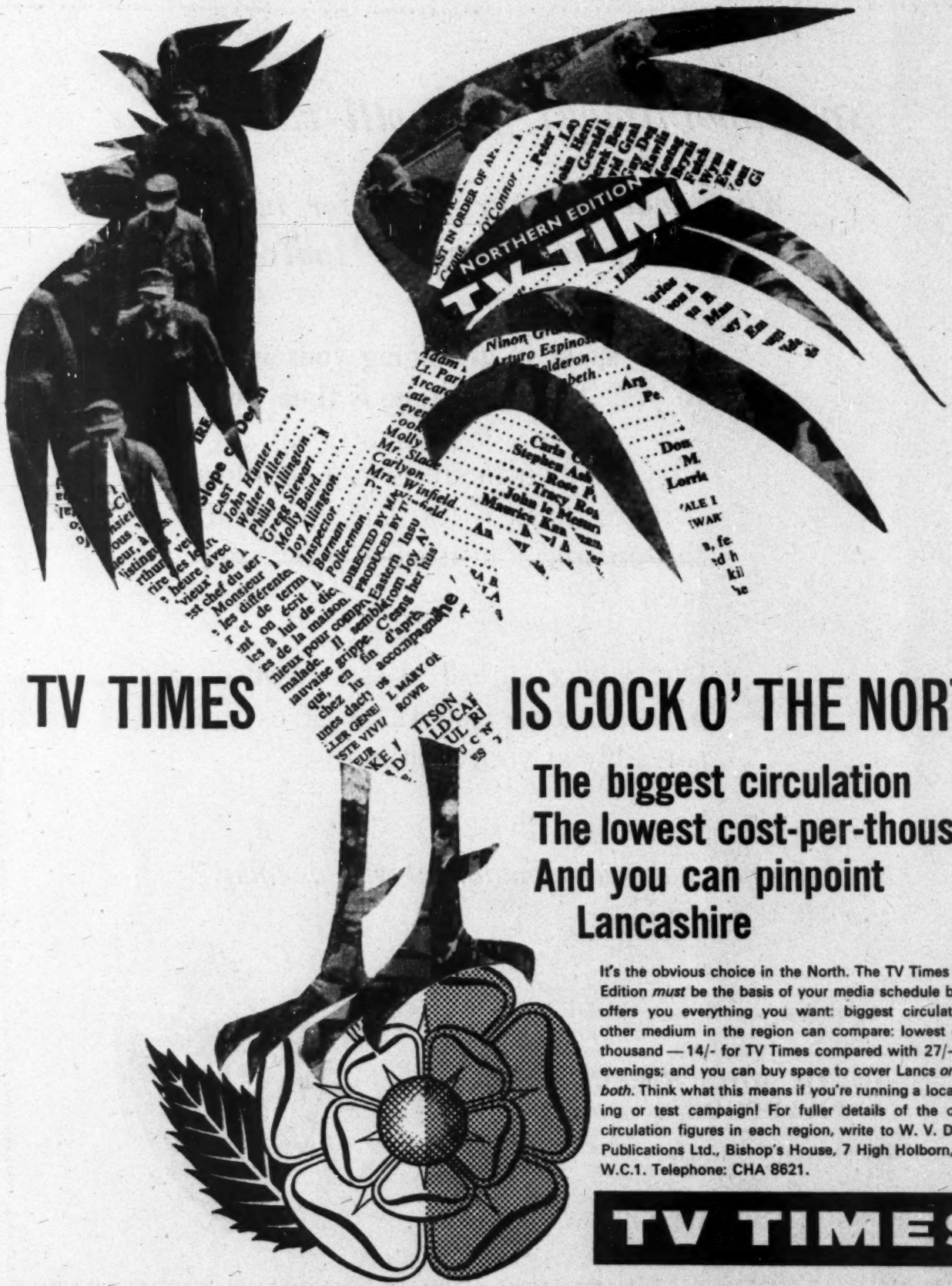

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Merseyside — A Progressive Community (*Continued*)

women unemployed on Merseyside are disabled. The reason for the low average age of the unemployed on Merseyside and the low percentage of disabled workers once again refers to its industrial structure. Many Development Districts are established manufacturing centres whose problems have arisen through the decline of basic industries – consequently many of their characteristics point to their past industrial growth. On Merseyside, this is not so and although the area gives the appearance of a well-balanced economic entity, the proportion of workers in manufacturing industries (36·8 per cent) is much lower than the national figure (40 per cent).

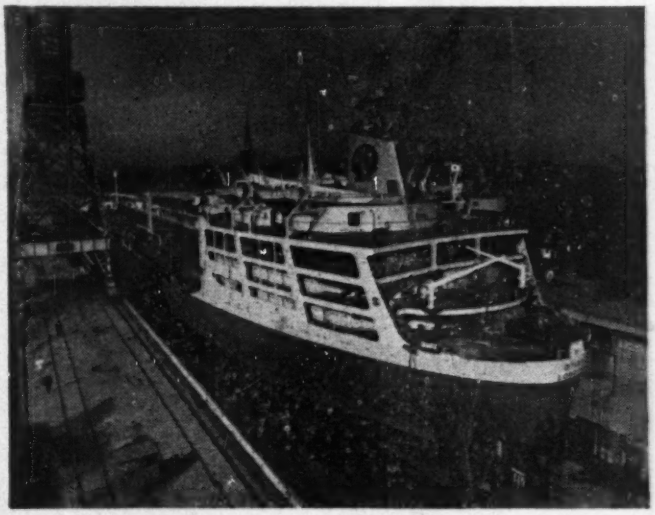
Despite the absence of tradition of factory employment, the Merseysider has proved himself just as adaptable, just as efficient, just as loyal, just as hard-working as any worker in any other part of the country, and the growth of manufacturing industries could not have taken place without the co-operation of the Merseyside worker. Merseyside, therefore, despite recent developments has tremendous scope for the expansion of industry. Newcomers to Merseyside can be sure of one factor leading to the success of any project and that is ample, adaptable labour. 'The success stories' which are given at the end of this article highlight this point as among the most important in deciding to expand on Merseyside.

Industrial Sites Available

In addition, Merseyside offers all the normal facilities to new industry in the form of sites and vacant factories. The three large industrial estates which Liverpool created at Speke, Aintree and Kirkby are now largely fully occupied, but some space still remains. Further development will take place on the other established estates at Huyton, Widnes, Bromborough, Ellesmere Port and at the new towns to be constructed at Skelmersdale and Runcorn. Industrial sites are also available at Bootle, Birkenhead, and Wallasey. Already,

(*Continued on page* 287)

Ship Repairs on Merseyside



The 48,500 ton deadweight Shell Tanker *Otina* seen in the Princess Dock of Cammell Laird & Co. (Shipbuilders & Engineers) Ltd., Birkenhead. The Dock was officially opened by H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Kent on April 17, 1962.

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Businesses new to Wigan have settled and expanded. The arrival of food packaging, plastics, engineering and other concerns proves that Wigan's geographical position, its wonderful communications and the excellent qualities of its people, make it a most attractive centre both for manufacture and distribution.

The prosperous shopping centre is "bursting at the seams" and the schools, housing, health, omnibus and other municipal services continue to meet the changing standards of to-day.

To improve the foundations of the town's prosperity, the Council of the County Borough are welcoming and assisting any business coming to or expanding in Wigan, and enquiries should be made to the Town Clerk.

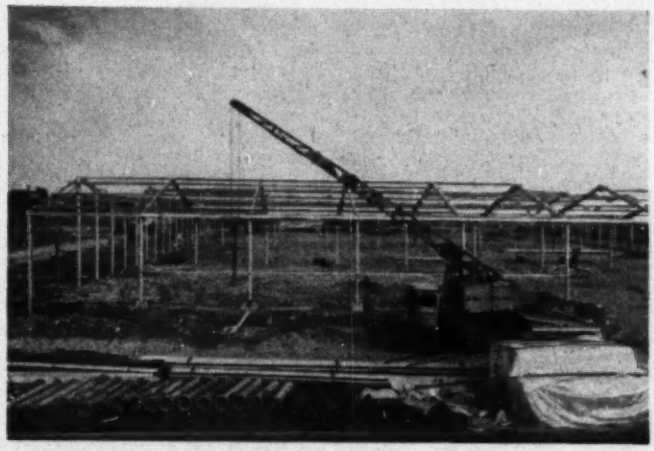
Merseyside — A Progressive Community (*Continued*)

numerous overspill schemes are in operation to relieve the population pressures and congestion in the central areas and it is hoped that industry will move out to these places. The establishment of virtually new towns at Kirkby and Huyton-With-Roby with industrial estates are examples of successful town redevelopment and overspill, and the proposed New Towns at Skelmersdale and Runcorn, where some 120,000 Merseysiders will be rehoused are awaited with eager anticipation particularly because of their potential as industrial locations. It is only a matter of time before the example of the Ford Motor Co. Ltd., Vauxhall Motors Ltd., Standard-Triumph International Ltd., Fisher and Ludlow Ltd., Joseph Lucas Ltd., Aeropreen Ltd. and Lubrizol Ltd., to name a few of the most recent developments, is followed. It is expected that Merseyside's natural advantages, supplemented by the new, expanded assistance available under the Local Employment Act, 1963, will continue to attract companies to the area and the future is faced with confidence.

The Area's Amenities

For an industrial and heavily built-up area, Merseyside offers surprisingly good amenities from a residential, social, cultural and sporting point of view. These aspects are very important to 'footloose' industries when personalities are closely involved. Once again,

A Factory Under Construction



A new factory in the course of construction for Aeropreen at the Ellesmere Port Industrial Estate. The factory will be in production in Autumn 1963

the past development of the area has ensured the growth of recreational activities.

A wide choice of housing is available in pleasant surroundings and many businessmen and senior executives who do not mind a

(*Continued on next page*)

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Merseyside — A Progressive Community *(Continued)*

short journey to work live on the Wirral peninsula which is veined with pleasant lanes and sprinkled with attractive rural villages, within easy reach of the coast.

At Hoylake are the famous links of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, and at Southport, Royal Birkdale. New Brighton and Southport are seaside resorts while Snowdon is only an hour's drive away, and along the North Wales coast can be found every shade and variety of relaxation. The old Roman City of Chester with roots deep in antiquity is very close, and for the race-goer both Aintree and Chester offer the finest facilities. There are six First Division football clubs in Lancashire of which 2 are on Merseyside.

The attractions of the area are endless and in the space available it is only possible to mention just a few. The new industries that have come to Merseyside have brought many people with them and few regret the move. All have been pleasantly surprised and have been absorbed into their new community.

The following are some examples of industrial development on Merseyside.

The Ford Motor Company Limited announced in January 1960 their intention to build a new factory at Halewood, near Liverpool. The first stage involved the construction of an integrated car body plant to employ 8,000 workers in the production of 20,000 cars per annum. This is now in operation and is employing some 4,000 people. The second stage, a new transmission factory, costing £8·5 million is now under construction on an adjoining site of 165 acres and will create an additional 2,500 jobs. Their total investment on Merseyside is in the region of £35 million.

Vauxhall Motors Limited have built a factory of just over one million square feet at Hooton, Ellesmere Port which is gradually building up employment to the anticipated total of 4,000. This factory, which supplies mechanical components to the company's main factories, is to be extended by 250,000 square feet at a cost of £4 million and will increase the total labour force quite considerably.

Joseph Lucas Limited in addition to their Gas Turbine Equipment Factory at Childwall, Liverpool, have recently acquired the former Royal Ordnance Factory at Fazakerley for the production of hydraulic pumps and motors. An employment of some 2,500 is envisaged. In addition their subsidiary company, Girling Limited, have purchased premises totalling 100,000 square feet on Bromborough Port Industrial Estate where several hundred workers are now employed.

Otis Elevator Company Limited, who came to Merseyside in 1956/57 by building a large factory on Kirkby Industrial Estate are extending by 280,000 square feet and will recruit several hundred additional workers.

AC-Delco Division of General Motors Limited, who built a 330,000 square foot factory adjacent to the Otis Elevator factory on Kirkby and who now employ 1,500 people in the production of motor accessories have recently begun work on an 110,000 square foot extension to employ 400 additional workers. The cost of the project is approximately £1·6 million.

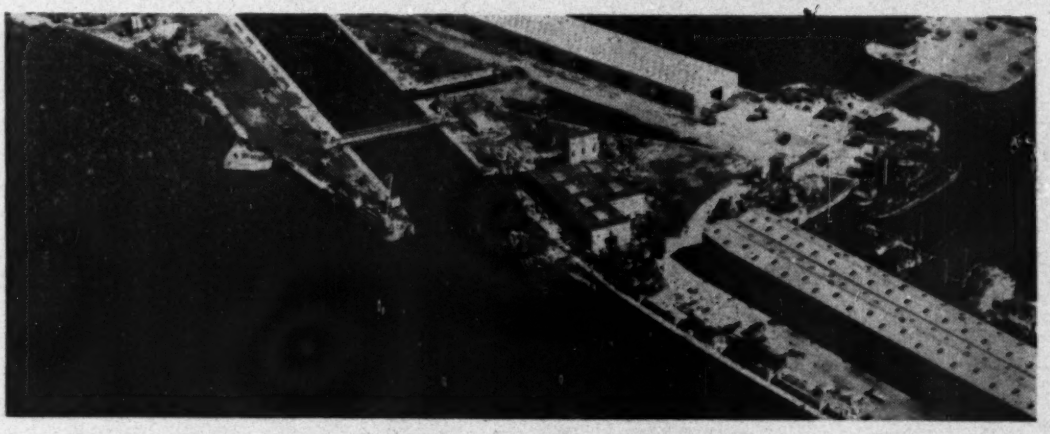
Cadbury Brothers Limited, whose factory, at Moreton, Wallasey was built in 1951 have now completed a £1 million extension totalling 275,000 square feet. Eventually approximately 1,500 people (mainly women) will be employed in this new block in the manufacture of assorted chocolates. The existing factory, which has a total staff of 2,500, produces chocolate biscuits. The buildings now cover an area of 75 acres surrounded by a further 25 acres.

Whiteley, Lang & Neil Limited now employ 200 skilled toolmakers in the production of high precision tools and gauges in an ultra-modern factory on Speke Industrial Estate, Liverpool.

Huntley & Palmer Limited, whose factory of 175,000 square feet on Huyton Industrial Estate was completed in 1953, undertook an expansion scheme almost four years after their first building was completed. This involved the construction of a 125,000 square foot extension costing £250,000, and caused an increase of 400 in the total employment to approximately 2,000.

The next article in the series is by Sir Miles Thomas, D.F.C., Chairman of the Development Corporation for Wales.

Liverpool Docks Improvement Scheme



The Port of Liverpool showing the Langton Canada dock improvement scheme nearing completion

NOTICE TO JOURNAL READERS AND ADVERTISERS

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The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not essentially those of H.M. Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

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Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

Developments in Government Distribution of Industry Policy

Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, and Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, both made statements in the House of Commons on August 1 concerning developments in the Government's distribution of industry policy in Central Scotland and the North-East of England.

The Prime Minister said: 'The Government have now received comprehensive and detailed reports on Central Scotland and North-East England prepared under the direction of Mr. Michael Noble, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Viscount Hailsham, the Lord President. These reports contain proposals for regional development which involve a major new departure from the policies which have hitherto been followed by Governments of all parties.

'The Government intend to lay before the House by the end of October White Papers which will put forward proposals for the planned development of these regions. These proposals will represent a further stage in our policies of stimulating economic growth and will deal not only with industrial development but also with a wide range of public service investment. The White Papers will include the Government's views on suggestions that have been made for the fostering of growth places.

'This new development of policy will need to be considered against the background of the far-reaching measures, unprecedented in scope and importance, which have already been taken by the Government to give immediate support and lasting benefit to areas of special economic difficulties. I will with permission circulate a list of the more important of these measures in the Official Report. But I wish particularly to mention " free depreciation " introduced by my right hon. Friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the new and greatly improved grants now available under the Local Employment Act and the listing of the whole of Tyneside and Tees-side as development districts.

'My right hon Friend, the President of the Board of Trade, is today announcing further additions to the list of development districts in Central Scotland and the North-East of England. These additions will make it possible, by rounding up the areas concerned, for the Government to pursue a policy of fostering growth places.

'My right hon. Friend is also going ahead with the preliminary planning of a new industrial estate in the Tees-side area.'

Revision of Development District Lists

The President announced the addition to the list of development districts the Falkirk Group, comprising the employment exchange areas of Bonnybridge, Grangemouth and Falkirk, the employment exchange areas of Linlithgow and Bo'ness, and the employment exchange areas of Durham, Birtley and Washington Station.

Note: Development districts are defined in terms of the Ministry of Labour employment exchange areas. The Falkirk Group has, until today, consisted of the employment exchange areas of Bonnybridge, Falkirk and Grangemouth. In view of the way travel-to-work patterns have been developing in these areas, the Ministry of Labour have come to the conclusion that the Falkirk Group and the employment exchange areas of Linlithgow and Bo'ness should now be regarded as one for the purposes of calculating a realistic unemployment percentage.

For similar travel-to-work reasons the Ministry of Labour have come to the conclusion that, in the North-East of England, the Birtley employment exchange area should now be regarded as part of a group with the existing development districts of Chester-le-Street and Houghton-le-Spring, and the Washington Station employment exchange area should be regarded as part of the Sunderland Group of development districts.

'Room to Expand' Booklet

The President also said that the revised version of the brochure 'Room to Expand' which had been prepared by his Department and the Central Office of Information would be published on August 27. It described the financial assistance available to companies setting up in any of the development districts, and separate sections dealt with the facilities available in each of the areas of high unemployment. It was a substantial publication, containing maps of the areas, and photographs illustrating a wide range of industry, services and amenities of all kinds.

The publication of 'Room to Expand' was part of the Government's efforts to encourage industry to establish projects in the areas of high unemployment, and he was sure that companies would find the information in this brochure helpful in their planning. Copies would be available free of charge from the Board of Trade in London, or from any of the Board's Regional Offices and Offices for Scotland and Wales.

Answers to Parliamentary questions on the Distribution of Industry, the Local Employment Act, and the Development Districts are to be found on page 305.

Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff, will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

NORTHERN REGION. Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27550. S.T.D.: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

YORKSHIRE AND LINCOLNSHIRE REGION. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. S.T.D.: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton

EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate Gallery 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN REGION. Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Tate Gallery 4355.
Barry Kay, C.B.E. Telex No. 25991.)

SOUTH WESTERN REGION. Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 62-2851. S.T.D.: OBR 2. 62-2851. Telex No. 44214.)
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WALES. Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. S.T.D.: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

MIDLAND REGION. Somerset House, 37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. S.T.D.: 021. MID 8221.
P. J. L. Homan. Telex No. 33702).

NORTH WESTERN REGION. 76 Newton Street, Manchester. (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. S.T.D.: 061. CEN 2171.
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E. Telex No. 66104.)

SCOTLAND. 40 George Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Tel. Glasgow Bell 4455. S.T.D.: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness. (Tel. Inverness 31998. S.T.D.: OIN 3. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

NORTHERN IRELAND. Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. S.T.D.: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

This list is prepared by Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 463).

Development Districts Under the Local Employment Act, 1960

THE FOLLOWING is the present list of Development Districts under the Local Employment Act, 1960. Any changes in the list will be announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* when they are made.

The Districts are defined in terms of Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange Areas or Groups of Areas within which there is an established pattern of daily travel to work. In the case of Groups the separate Areas which make up each Group are shown.

Areas marked with an asterisk are those on the 'stop list', i.e. those for which it has been announced that the Board of Trade are not at present accepting applications for assistance under the Local Employment Act. Projects in areas on the 'stop list' will however qualify for the 'free depreciation' scheme announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech.

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Consett
Darlington
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Guisborough
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(Hartlepool
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Sunderland
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Maryport
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Llanelly
Pontardulais
Tumble)
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(Dowlais
Merthyr Tydfil
Treharris)
Milford Haven
*Pembroke Dock
Pwllheli Group
(Portmadoc
Pwllheli)
Rhondda Group
(Ferndale
Tonypandy
Treorchy)
*Rhyl
*Tonyrefail Group
(Pontyclun
Tonyrefail)
*Ystalyfera Group
(Pontardawe
Ystalyfera)

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Dunfermline
Inverkeithing)
Falkirk Group
(Bo'ness
Bonnybridge
Falkirk
Grangemouth
Linlithgow)
Fraserburgh
Girvan
Glasgow Group
(Barrhead
Bridgetown
Clydebank
Glasgow Central
Glasgow South Side
Govan
Hillington
Kinning Park
Kirkintilloch
Maryhill
Parkhead
Partick
Rutherglen
Springburn)
Greenock Group
(Greenock
Port Glasgow)
Kilbirnie Group
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Kilsyth
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Leven & Methil)
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Oban
Portree
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Thurso
Wick

} Highlands and Islands

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by August 23, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.15	Dioctyl 1*H*:2*H*- hexachloro - 3:6 - *endo*-methylenecyclohex - 4 - ene - 1:2 - dicarboxylate, mixed isomers.	1*H*:2*H* - Hexachloro - 3:6-endomethylene cyclohex - 4 - ene - 1:2 - dicarboxylic acid, di-iso-octyl ester.	December 31, 1963	6149
29.26	Ethosuximide . .	Ethyl methyl succinimide	December 31, 1963	597
30.03	Preparations containing not less than 1·2% by weight of 11β:17α:21-trihydroxy - 6α- methylpregna - 1:4 - diene - 3:20-dione.	Capsules each containing 4 mg. of methylprednisolone in the form of styrene-maleic acid copolymer coated granules.	December 31, 1963	6173
39.03	Cellulose acetate butyrate, not plasticized or otherwise compounded.	Cellulose acetate butyrate	December 31, 1963	6217
73.22	Cylindrical tanks, having diameters of 18 ft. 5½ in. or 21 ft. 6½ in. or 26 ft. 1½ in., of bolted sheet steel plates reinforced by and secured to vertical steel 'Z' bar stiffeners, and fitted with a gas tight nylon outlet valve and a sensitive pressure release valve, of a kind suitable for the storage of dehydrate grass pellets in inert gas.	Cylindrical tanks for the storage of dehydrated grass pellets in inert gas.	December 31, 1963	7416
85.15	Airborne radio navigational aid apparatus, the following: Interrogator-responsers, being pulse transmitter/receivers used for distance measuring.	Distance measuring equipment for aircraft.	December 31, 1963	7154
90.19	Artificial breast forms of plastic moulded shape, fluid filled, with plastic foam backing.	Artificial breast forms .	December 31, 1963	7389

Economic Trends, July

The July issue of 'Economic Trends' (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6s.) contains two articles, one by the Ministry of Transport on the traffic of United Kingdom airlines in the year ended March 31, 1962, and the other by the Central Statistical Office presenting estimates of national income and expenditure in the first quarter of 1963 and earlier quarters.

Suspensions of Import Duties on Tea and Tropical Hardwoods

IN REPLY to a question in Parliament on July 31 about the suspension of United Kingdom import duties on tea and tropical hardwoods in relation to the recent GATT agreement and subsequent negotiations with the European Economic Community, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade said that negotiations had been going on with the European Economic Community for the simultaneous suspension of our duties on tea and tropical hardwoods in the interests of less developed countries. He was glad to say that the Council of Ministers of the Community had now formally approved the terms of an agreement, which he hoped would be signed in the near future, whereby we would both suspend our duties on January 1 next until December 31, 1965.

He hoped that the suspension of these duties would be made permanent as a result of the forthcoming round of GATT negotiations.

The United Kingdom duties suspended would affect tea, maté and all hardwoods except oak, ash, birch, maple, elm, sycamore, walnut, aspen, poplar, beech, spanish chestnut, jarrah and karri. The Commonwealth had been fully consulted throughout.

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1963

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1963, which:

(i) provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on imported metal gas tanks which on exportation are fitted in mechanical lighters;

(ii) provides for the allowance of drawback of import duty on imported oats in husk used in the manufacture of exported oat products; and

(iii) extends without limit of period the provision of drawback of import duty on certain imported natural tracing paper used in the manufacture of specified dyeline natural tracing paper for export.

The Order came into operation on August 7 and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1963, No. 1331. Copies are available from H.M. Stationery Office.

Import Duties (No. 7) Order and EFTA (Origin of Goods) Regulations

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (General) (No. 7) Order 1963, which provides for amendments to the Customs Tariff consequent upon changes in the classification of some goods and for some minor amendments to that Tariff of a clarifying or simplifying nature.

The items re-classified are skinless sausages, goods of tariff headings 27.12 and 27.14 which in themselves are hydrocarbon oils, some synthetic inorganic tanning substances and some silicon products.

The minor amendments, which in most cases are merely textual rearrangements, apply to the following tariff headings: 07.05, 28.38, 29.01, 32.12, 35.06, 42.04, 73.03 and 90.16.

The Board of Trade have made the EFTA (Origin of Goods) (Amendment No. 3) Regulations, 1963, which make consequential amendments to the descriptions of goods against tariff headings 32.03, 32.12 and 73.03 in the First and Third Schedules to the EFTA (Origin of Goods) Regulations, 1960.

These Orders came into operation on August 7.

Copies of both Orders (S.I. 1963/1330 and S.I. 1963/1296) are obtainable direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

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Marking of Imported Flooring Strips

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, providing alternative methods of marking certain imported flooring strips was made on July 29, 1963.

This Order (The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order 1935 Amendment Order 1963) amends the principal Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order 1935, by providing alternative methods of applying the indication of origin (by stamping or stencilling) to goods of the following description:

> Maple or pine flooring strips, milled, measuring not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch by not more than $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, of a length not less than 3 feet nor more than 18 feet, having a tongue along the whole length of one of the wider sides and a groove along the whole length of the other.

The Order, which came into force on August 6, 1963, continues the temporary relief afforded by the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1935 (Provisional Exemption) Direction 1962 (S.I. 1962 No. 577), details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 30, 1962 (page 672).

Note: The report of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee recommending this action was published as a White Paper on January 18, 1963 (Cmnd. 1922).

Marking of Percussion Musical Instruments

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, was made on July 29, requiring the marking of certain imported musical instruments and accessories.

This Order, the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 2 Order 1963, requires imported goods of the following descriptions to bear an indication of origin in a prescribed manner at the time of importation and sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:

> Percussion musical instruments (excluding carillons) and the following accessories, namely, drum pedals, cymbal pedals, drum sticks, wire brushes, drum and cymbal stands, drumheads fixed on hoops and bass drum spurs.

The Order comes into force on April 30, 1964.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1963 No. 1314) are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 3d., by post 5½d.

Note: The report of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee recommending this action was published as a White Paper (Cmnd. 1907) on January 2, 1963.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Changes in Membership

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department announce that Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed to the department's advisory council, Sir Charles Denman, Mr. J. Douglas Hood, and Sir Joseph Lockwood. They replace Sir Frank Nixon, Mr. A. D. Chesterfield, Mr. R. M. Lee and Mr. J. McLean. Sir Frank Nixon was a founder-member when the council was set up in 1939 and was previously a member of its predecessor, the Export Guarantees Advisory Committee. Mr. Chesterfield, Mr. Lee and Mr. McLean were all appointed to the council in 1952.

Sir Charles Denman is a Director of C. Tennant, Sons & Co. Ltd., and of a number of other companies.

Sir Joseph Lockwood is Chairman of Electric & Musical Industries Ltd., and a Director of the British Radio Corporation of the Hawker-Siddeley Group and of S. Smith & Sons (England) Ltd.

Mr. Hood is Chairman and Managing Director of Wilson & Glenny Ltd., and Chairman of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation.

Note – Following these changes the membership of the advisory council is as follows:

Chairman, Sir John Hogg; Members: the Rt. Hon. Lord Catto, Mr. L. Cooke, Sir Charles Denman, Mr. L. G. T. Farmer, Mr. J. D. Hood, Mr. J. M. Laing, Sir Joseph Lockwood, the Rt. Hon. Lord Melchett, Sir Kenneth Preston, Mr. J. M. Reynolds, Mr. H. H. Thackstone, Mr. G. E. Thomson.

Marking of Imported Raw Cucumbers

AN ORDER IN COUNCIL to implement the recommendations of the Merchandise Marks Standing Committee on the marking of imported raw cucumbers other than gherkins was made on July 29, and comes into operation on October 30.

Copies of the Order (The Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) (Raw Cucumbers) Order, 1963) (S.I. 1963/1313), price 3d. (by post 6d.) and the Standing Committee's report on Cucumbers (Cmnd. 2002), price 1s. (by post 1s. 3d.) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Exchange Restrictions

'The fourteenth Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions' by the International Monetary Fund is now available. Inquiries for copies to the I.M.F., Washington, D.C., United States.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS VISIT U.K.

A party of 38 German industrialists seen arriving at London Airport on a recent visit to engineering industries in this country. The visit was organized by The Colchester Lathe Company, who export over 65 per cent of their output of high-precision machine tools through a world-wide network of overseas agents, the United States being the major customer.

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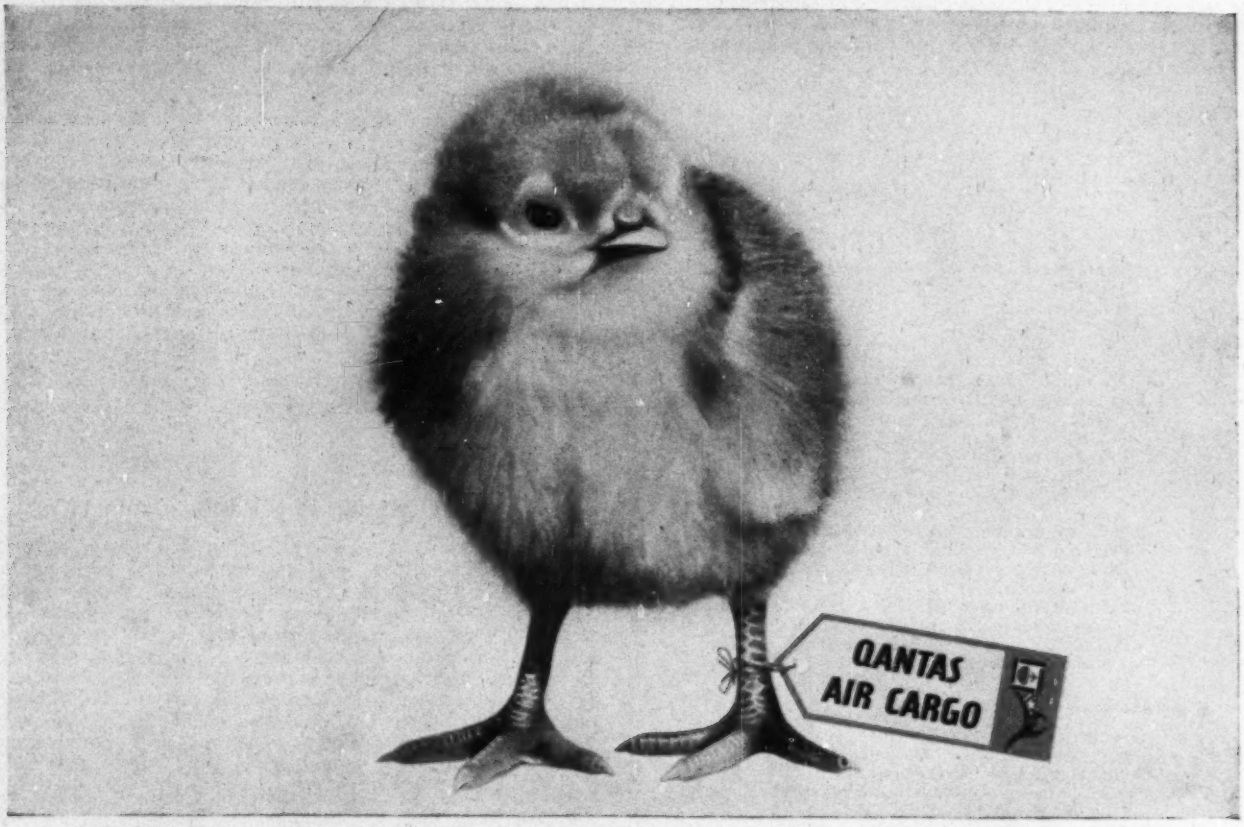

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Defence Specifications

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE announces that the following documents in the Defence series have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, from whom copies may be obtained:

New Documents		Price s.	d.
DEF-85	Pentachlorophenol solution for timber	1	6
DEF-112	Calcium oxide, desiccant	1	6
DEF-1202	Trousers, constabulary, O.R., serge	2	0
DEF-1203	Greatcoats, constabulary, O.R.	2	0
DEF-1298	Cases, kraft lined chipboard	2	0
DEF-1306	Cases, plywood, packing, battened construction	2	6
DEF-1307	Cases, plywood, packing, metal edged construction	2	6
DEF-1417	Stockings, footless (formerly hosetops, coloured, circular)	2	0
DEF-1419	Rammer, earth, hand	1	6
DEF-2000	Standard methods for testing petroleum oils and lubricants (P.O.L.) and allied products: *Method No.* 22: Pumpability test for furnace fuels	2	0
DG-8	Treatments for the protection of metal parts of Service stores and equipments against corrosion:		
	Binder (including order form)	4	0
	Title page and Contents	1	0
	Introduction	1	0
	Part One: Schedule of protective coatings. Introduction	1	0
	Part One, Sections I and II: Introduction	1	0
	Part One, Sections I and II: Index of Specifications	1	0
	Part One, Section I: Metallic and allied finishes for iron and steel	3	0
	Part One, Section II: Metallic and allied finishes for non-ferrous metals and alloys	2	0
	Part One, Appendix A: List of authorities and suppliers of specifications	1	0

Revisions and Amendments			
DEF-7-A	Cable drums. Amendment No. 1		3
DEF-10	Miniature electric cables. Amendment No. 7		3
DEF-63	Cartridge fuse-links. Amendment No. 1		3
DEF-1003-A	Fabrics, wool and wool blends, miscellaneous clothing materials. (Revision of DEF-1003)	2	0
DEF-1030-A	Fabrics, cotton, bedford cord and corduroy. (Revision of DEF-1030)	2	0
DEF-1053	Standard methods of testing paint, varnish, lacquer and related products:		
	Method No. 5 (*a*), Issue No. 2: Flashpoint by means of the Abel apparatus. Amendment No. 1		3
	Method No. 19, Issue No. 2: Resistance to softening by gasoline. (Revision of Method No. 19)	1	0
	Method No. 34: Resistance to battery electrolyte. Amendment No. 1		3
DEF-1054-A	Cloths, linen, for clothing. (Revision of DEF-1054)	2	0
DEF-1120-A, DEF-1140-A, DEF-1176, DEF-1177	Paint, marking; Paint, paste, marking; Paint, marking, lead free; Paint, paste, marking, lead free } Amendment No. 1		3
DEF-1234	General requirements for packaging supplies for the Services. Amendment No. 13	4	0
	Glossary, Issue No. 3: Glossary of packaging terms. (Revision of Issue No. 2)	1	6
	Part II, Section 1, Issue No. 2: The preservation of metallic supplies. (Revision of Part II, Section 1)	2	6
DEF-2000	Standard methods for testing petroleum oils and lubricants (P.O.L.) and allied products: *Method No.* 16 } Storage stability of diesel fuels. *Method No.* 17 } Amendment No. 1	1	9
DEF-2406-A	Furnace fuel oils. (Revision of DEF-2406)	1	6
DL-18	Pneumatic tools and accessories. Amendment No. 1	1	3

Financial Statistics, July 1963

The July 1963 issue of *Financial Statistics* contains new tables on seasonally adjusted bank deposits and advances, and on the investment of insurance companies. Figures of local authority borrowing in the first quarter of 1963 are also published for the first time in this issue. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 7s. 6d.

Commerce, Industry and HMSO

A CATALOGUE of selected publications which are of particular interest to exporters and to everyone involved in the management and organization of commerce and industry has just been issued in a completely revised edition by H.M. Stationery Office under the title *Commerce, Industry and HMSO*.

The 24-page catalogue was compiled with the assistance of the Board of Trade Library. It contains descriptions of many important current titles published by H.M. Stationery Office for the Board of Trade, Customs and Excise, the Central Statistical Office, the Ministry of Labour, DSIR and other Government departments; and notes are given on the contents and uses of each publication. With an introductory section listing publications for general reading and reference, the catalogue contains sections on importing and exporting, home industry and trade, companies, finance and taxation, industrial relations and manpower, research and design. There are also lists of important publications of the United Nations and OECD in these fields.

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Common Market Publications from HMSO

THE EXISTENCE and activities of the European Common Market continue to be of great importance to British trade and industry, and a new catalogue, just issued, of all the more important publications about The Six that are published by, or sold by, H.M. Stationery Office, is intended mainly for H.M. Stationery Office's customers in business and commerce. But the range of titles on this subject that are published by the British Government and by the various international organizations and communities for which H.M. Stationery Office is the official agent is so wide that the catalogue will be useful to everyone who is interested in any aspect of the Common Market or the general European scene.

The comprehensive 30-page catalogue, *Common Market Publications from H.M. S.O.*, was compiled with the assistance of the Board of Trade Library. It contains sections on the European Communities in general, the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community, the European Atomic Energy Community, statistical publications, the European Parliament and the Court of Justice. Official publications of the communities are listed alongside those of British Government departments and each title is fully described, with notes showing the relationships between publications and their contents and uses. There is a final section on the Common Market coverage of other international organizations such as the United Nations and OECD.

Copies: Free from all Government Bookshops, or from H.M. Stationery Office (P6C), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Multi-Lingual Engineering Publications

CO-OPERATION between sectors of the European engineering industries has resulted in three publications becoming available in the United Kingdom. PNEUROP, the European Committee of Manufacturers of Pneumatic Equipment, has produced two reference books in English, French and German – *Compressors: a classification and glossary of technical terms and Pneumatic Tools: a classification and glossary of technical terms* – intended to provide the basis for all its future international work. Each item mentioned is placed opposite its foreign language equivalent and the text is illustrated with diagrams and symbols. The European Valve Committee (*Comité Européen de l'Industrie de la Robinetterie*) has published a *Classified List of Valves and Fittings* in English, French, German, Italian and Swedish. Copies of the first two may be bought from the British Compressed Air Society, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1, at a cost of 30s. and 25s. respectively. The third costs 9s. 6d. from the British Valve Manufacturers' Association at the same address.

The Economy — Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,030	—	16,029	15,271	15,271	9,095	3,492	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	110	100	128	130	132	136	122	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	120	112	101	126	115	124	139	127	+ 96	+ 42	— 4	+40
1961 4th Quarter	111	114	123	116	110	100	127	130	129	139	118	+ 37	+ 45	— 5	— 7
1962 1st Quarter	109	114	124	117	110	100	126	124	121	135	127	— 4	— 4	—10	+13
2nd Quarter	112	115	125	121	112	100	127	119	127	141	127	+ 48	+ 35	— 6	— 8
3rd Quarter	111	116	126	121	112	101	127	109	126	146	126	+ 50	+ 18	+13	+10
4th Quarter	111	115	128	122	113	101	124	108	121	134	129	+ 4	— 7	— 1	+25
1963 1st Quarter	109	112	128	121	112	101	113	99	120	97	121	— 19	+ 56	—15	— 3
2nd Quarter						102									
1962 December	..	113	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963 January	..	109	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	113	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	116	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	117	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	118*	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June						102									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+329
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+114
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—308
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 72
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+ 67
1961 4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+ 77	+49	175	—61	—32	115	115	— 1
1962 1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+ 69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 19
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—57	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 31
3rd Quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 19
4th Quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	120	120	+ 36
1963 1st Quarter	117*	100*	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 59*
2nd Quarter			122·1	+1·6	104·2*	121·7*	140·8	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	
1962 December	115	100	120·2	+2·6	102·9	121·0	138·8	520	+ 23	— 1	110	— 8	—12	117	119	..
1963 January	115*	100*	120·7	+2·7	103·6	121·1	139·1	605	+ 85	+41	108	— 2	— 1	116	117	..
February	118*	100*	121·7	+3·5	103·4	121·5	139·4	647	+ 42	+ 2	110	+ 2	+ 6	122	121	..
March	117*	100*	121·8	+3·1	103·7	121·6	139·6	628	— 19	—19	122	+12	+10	123	132	..
April	119*	101*	122·2	+2·1	104·0*	121·7*	140·5	553	— 75	—20	138	+16	+14	124	121	..
May	121*	105*	122·1	+1·7	104·2*	121·7*	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June			122·1	+1·0	104·5*	121·8*	141·0	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July								424*	— 30*	—15	160*	+ 2*	+ 3			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

Food Consumption Levels in the United Kingdom

Estimates of food consumption in the United Kingdom are prepared annually by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and a series covering the period from the immediate pre-war years up to 1961 was published in the* Board of Trade Journal, *August 31, 1962. In the following tables this series is extended to 1962, with revised estimates for 1959-61.

THE STATISTICS are based on total supplies moving into consumption, including the produce of gardens and allotments; they cover consumption not only in private households, but also in institutions and catering establishments and by H.M. Forces in the United Kingdom. The food content of alcoholic beverages is not included except where specified. In general, it is not practicable to measure changes in wholesale and retail stocks, and it is assumed that such end-year stocks remain approximately constant; but in interpreting the figures it should be borne in mind that they measure disappearance rather than final consumption, and this may, to some extent, affect year-to-year comparisons of non-perishable foodstuffs, e.g. sugar and tea. For fresh fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, an attempt has been made to provide estimates which reflect the true level of human consumption, with a fluctuating margin between this level and the apparent supplies. This margin includes wastage in marketing.

The factors used for calculating the protein, fat and available carbohydrate contents of foods are based in the main on those published in *The Composition of Foods*.* The nutritive value of flour has been estimated, as in previous years, from analyses of flour by the Government Chemist, and that of carcase meat and bacon has been separately derived from unpublished information on the types of carcases in production at various times during the period under review. The estimated total energy value of food supplies based on these factors is somewhat lower than that derived from factors compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization, which are used in the food consumption tables published by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. To facilitate international comparisons, alternative estimates of energy value based on the FAO factors are given at the foot of Table III.

In terms of energy value, food supplies moving into consumption in 1962 are provisionally estimated to have represented 3,190 calories per head per day, or approximately ½ per cent more than in 1961. The food group which made the principal contribution to this increase was meat, greater consumption of beef, pork and bacon more than offsetting reductions in mutton and lamb and imported canned meats. The consumption of poultry meat also continued to rise, but at no more than a third of the rate maintained over the previous four years. Among dairy products there were further increases in the consumption of the more important items; liquid milk consumption was half as high again as in the pre-war period. The consumption of fresh fish was unchanged but imports of canned fish, mainly salmon and sardines, recovered from the lower level of the previous two years, so that the decline in the total edible weight of fish was reversed. Among oils and fats, a further rise in butter consumption was only partly offset by a small fall for margarine; the usage of lard rose by more than 1 lb. a head, largely because of its extended use in the manufacture of margarine.

The fall in sugar consumption is attributable in part to reduced sales of confectionery, ice-cream and soft drinks following the imposition of a tax on these commodities in the 1962 Budget. Supplies of home-grown maincrop potatoes were short in the spring of 1962, and this is reflected in a fall in average consumption for the year. Consumption of other fresh vegetables was affected by fluctuations in the level of supplies, while the increased consumption of canned vegetables and of pulses can partly be explained by the shortage of fresh vegetables resulting from the hard weather early in 1962. Total fruit consumption per head showed some recovery from the low level of 1961, canned and dried fruit accounting for much of the increase. The fall in flour consumption continued, the average being one-third below the peak reached in 1945 and one-sixth less than before the war. Coffee consumption rose sharply to nearly four times the pre-war level.

* *R. A. McCance and E. M. Widdowson. Medical Research Council Special Report Series No. 297 (Third revised edition of Special Report No. 235) by H.M.S.O. 1960.*

TABLE I

Food Supplies per Head per Annum Moving into Consumption in the United Kingdom

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
I. Dairy Products (excluding butter)					
Liquid milk	217·1	319·4	321·8	324·1	326·0
(pints per head per annum)	(168)	(248)	(250)	(252)	(253)
Cream (40 per cent fat content)	1·6	1·2	1·4	1·7	1·9
Cheese	8·8	9·3	9·8	10·2	10·5
Evaporated milk, full cream, unsweetened	2·6	4·0	3·9	4·0	4·3
Condensed milk, full cream, sweetened	4·3	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·0
Condensed milk, machine skimmed	6·2	1·3	2·1	2·8	2·4
Dried whole milk	0·6	1·7	1·7	1·7	1·8
Dried skimmed milk	0·8	2·4	2·6	2·2	2·5
Milk in manufactured products not elsewhere specified	1·1	13·6	13·5	14·9	14·9
Total (as milk solids)	38·4	53·7	54·6	55·3	56·1
As percentage of pre-war	100	140	142	144	146
II. Meat					
Beef – bone in	53·2	42·6	45·6	47·9	49·4
Beef – bone out	1·7	2·3	2·0	1·5	2·0
Mutton and lamb	25·2	25·0	24·6	25·2	24·6
Pork	10·6	19·1	19·4	19·4	21·7
Offal	7·4	8·7	9·1	9·7	10·1
Canned meat (imported)	3·1	8·9	8·6	8·8	8·3
Bacon and ham	28·1	25·2	26·0	26·3	27·1
Poultry	5·1	11·1	12·5	14·1	14·6
Game and rabbits	3·7	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·6
Total (edible weight)	116·5	120·2	124·0	127·9	132·2
As percentage of pre-war	100	103	106	110	113
III. Fish					
Fresh, frozen and cured (wet fillet equivalent)	21·8	17·8	18·2	17·5	17·5
Shell fish (edible weight)	0·9	0·6	0·7	0·7	0·7
Canned fish (imported)	3·5	3·6	2·6	2·1	3·2
Total (edible weight)	26·2	22·0	21·4	20·3	21·4
As percentage of pre-war	100	84	82	77	82
IV. Eggs					
Shell eggs	25·9	30·5	31·1	32·1	32·1
(Number per head per annum)	(201)	(238)	(246)	(250)	(250)
Egg products (shell egg equivalent)	2·4	2·4	2·1	1·8	2·0
Total	28·3	32·9	33·2	33·9	34·1
As percentage of pre-war	100	116	117	120	120
V. Oils and Fats (visible)					
Butter	24·7	18·5	18·3	19·7	20·1
Margarine (gross)	8·7	14·8	15·0	13·3	13·2
(net) (a)	8·7	13·8	13·4	12·4	11·3
Lard and compound cooking fat	9·3	12·0	12·9	12·0	13·1
Other edible oils and fats	10·0	10·2	9·6	10·9	11·0
Total (fat content)	47·1	49·2	48·9	49·6	50·2
As percentage of pre-war	100	104	104	105	107

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Food Consumption Levels (*Continued*)

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
VI. SUGAR AND SYRUPS					
Sugar (refined) (b) (gross)	102·9	112·3	112·0	115·2	111·7
(net)	93·3	105·2	104·2	106·4	103·7
Honey	0·4	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·7
Glucose	6·7	7·0	7·4	7·6	7·8
Total (sugar content) (gross)	108·7	118·5	118·5	121·9	118·6
(net)	98·1	111·2	110·6	112·9	110·4
As percentage of pre-war (gross)	100	109	109	112	109
(net)	100	113	113	115	113
VII. POTATOES	190·0	211·4	220·0	221·7	207·8
As percentage of pre-war (c)	100	111	116	117	109
VIII. PULSES AND NUTS					
Edible pulses	7·4	8·3	8·7	6·3	8·1
Edible nuts	2·1	3·4	3·5	3·7	4·5
Total	9·5	11·7	12·2	10·0	12·6
As percentage of pre-war	100	123	128	105	133
IX. FRUIT					
Fresh citrus fruit	28·5	19·8	20·6	19·6	20·2
Other fresh fruit	50·0	56·4	56·7	51·8	52·0
Canned fruit	10·3	17·4	17·7	17·9	18·4
Fruit juices (in natural strength)	1·0	4·8	5·0	4·5	4·1
Fruit pulp (imported)	3·7(d)	1·7	1·3	1·4	1·4
Dried fruit	8·0	6·3	6·1	5·7	7·0
Total (fresh equivalent)	124·0	126·6	127·0	118·5	124·0
As percentage of pre-war	100	102	102	96	100
X. VEGETABLES					
Fresh tomatoes	10·4	16·3	15·5	15·4	14·3
Canned tomatoes (including juice and puree)	2·0	4·6	5·3	5·1	5·4
Cabbage and greens	46·6	36·5	37·4	37·6	37·0
Leafy salads	3·1	4·9	4·7	4·7	4·4
Carrots	8·9	9·8	12·6	11·2	11·0
Fresh legumes	9·3	15·6	17·6	15·4	16·9
Other fresh vegetables	37·0	28·0	30·0	27·8	29·0
Other canned vegetables (e)	2·0	5·8	5·5	6·5	7·4
Total (fresh equivalent)	120·4	123·9	131·1	126·3	128·1
As percentage of pre-war	100	103	109	105	106
XI. GRAIN PRODUCTS					
Flour	194·5	168·4	166·5	164·8	161·9
Barley products	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·7
Oat products	5·4	3·9	3·4	3·3	3·3
Rye products	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
Breakfast cereals	1·8	4·7	4·7	4·8	5·1
Rice	4·4	2·4	2·6	2·9	3·4
Starch and other farinaceous foods	3·0	2·9	2·7	2·6	3·0
Total	210·1	183·4	180·9	179·4	177·7
As percentage of pre-war	100	87	86	85	85
XII. OTHER					
Tea	9·3	9·7	9·3	9·9	9·5
Coffee	0·7	1·9	2·0	2·1	2·7
Cocoa powder	1·2	1·2	1·3	1·1	1·2

(a) Excluding ingredients shown as separate items elsewhere in the tables (e.g. butter).

(b) Figures allow for sugar in imported and exported manufactured foods. The gross figures measure total human consumption, from which is deducted usage for brewing and distilling and products covered elsewhere in the table to arrive at a net figure for the calculation of calories and nutrients.

(c) The pre-war estimate is only an approximate figure. Pre-war consumer surveys suggest that average consumption may have been about 200 lb. per head per annum.

(d) Includes home produced fruit pulp.

(e) Excludes canned pulses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'

TABLE II

Summary of the Main Food Groups from Table I

(lb. per head per annum)

	Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter) (as milk solids)	38·4	53·7	54·6	55·3	56·1
Meat (including canned meat, bacon and ham) (as edible weight)	116·5	120·2	124·0	127·9	132·2
Fish (as edible weight)	26·2	22·0	21·4	20·3	21·4
Eggs and egg products (shell egg equivalent)	28·3	32·9	33·2	33·9	34·1
Oils and fats (visible) (fat content)	47·1	49·2	48·9	49·6	50·2
Sugar and syrups (sugar content) (gross)	108·7	118·5	118·5	121·9	118·6
Potatoes	190·0	211·4	220·0	221·7	207·8
Pulses and nuts	9·5	11·7	12·2	10·0	12·6
Fruit (fresh equivalent)	124·0	126·6	127·0	118·5	124·0
Vegetables (fresh equivalent)	120·4	123·9	131·1	126·3	128·1
Grain products	210·1	183·4	180·9	179·4	177·7
Tea	9·3	9·7	9·3	9·9	9·5

TABLE III

Nutrient Equivalent of Supplies per head per day moving into Consumption in the U.K.

		Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
Protein:						
Animal	g.	43·1	49·2	50·5	41·3	52·7
Vegetable	g.	36·0(a)	34·8	35·1	34·7	34·6
Total	g.	79·1(a)	84·0	85·6	86·0	87·3
Fat from all sources	g.	131·3	139·5	138·8	141·2	144·8
Carbohydrate	g.	417·5	416·6	414·8	414·0	410·8
Calcium	mg.	696	1,118	1,113	1,117	1,130
Iron	mg.	13·0	15·4	15·7	15·7	16·2
Vitamin A	i.u.	3,689	4,420	4,647	4,647	4,713
Ascorbic acid	mg.	96	98	102	100	97·0
Thiamine	mg.	1·3	1·8	1·8	1·8	1·8
Riboflavin	mg.	1·6	1·8	1·9	1·9	1·9
Nicotinic acid	mg.	13·2	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·7
Energy value – Calories		3,060	3,150	3,150	3,170	3,190
Energy value – Calories (calculated on FAO factors)		3,120	3,240	3,240	3,250	3,280

(a) Revised estimate.

TABLE IV

Percentage of Total Calorie Intake derived from Certain Groups of Food

	Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
Dairy products (excluding butter)	9	11	11	12	12
Meat (including canned meat and bacon)	17	16	16	16	17
Oils and fats (including butter)	17	18	18	18	18
Sugar and syrups	16	17	17	17	17
Potatoes	4	5	5	5	5
Grain products	30	26	25	25	24
Other foods	7	7	8	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE V

Nutrient and Calorie Intake per head per day as Percentage of Pre-war Levels

	Pre-war	1959	1960	1961	1962 (Provisional)
Calories	100	103	103	104	104
Protein – Animal	100	114	117	119	122
,, – Vegetable (a)	100	97	98	96	96
,, – Total (a)	100	106	108	109	110
Fat from all sources	100	106	106	108	110
Carbohydrate	100	100	99	99	98

(a) Revised series.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Insurance Companies' Investment in First Quarter, 1963

THIS ARTICLE presents the first of the new quarterly series of statistics of transactions in assets of insurance companies. Statistics of transactions in the year 1962, and of holdings of assets at the end of 1961 and 1962 were discussed in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 19.

In the first quarter of 1963, the value of new additions to insurance companies investments amounted to £125·5 million, the net result of purchases of assets amounting to £361·6 million and sales of £236·2 million; cash balances and other short term assets rose from £106·4 million to £110·9 million. Taking net investments and increases in cash and short term assets together, there was an increase of £130·0 million compared with an increase of £512·5 million in the year 1962.

Thus additions to assets of insurance companies in total in the first quarter of 1963 were at almost exactly the rate which obtained in the year 1962. An analysis of the statistics however indicates that the first quarter's figures may have been influenced by seasonal factors. For instance, additions to house purchase loans outstanding in the United Kingdom amounted to only £9·1 million, less than one-sixth of the amount for the year 1962, probably a reflection of the exceptional weather conditions during the first quarter of 1963. Moreover, additions to investments and cash and short term assets of the life funds amounted to £136·7 million (one-quarter of the total additions to life funds' assets in 1962 amounted to only £122·4 million) while general funds' additions to investments in the first quarter were £2·3 million against a fall in their short term assets and cash of £8·9 million; in 1962 general funds added £23·1 million to their investments and short term assets. One of the explanations of these differences between the rates of accumulation of funds in the two periods lies in the fact that, because of the administrative difficulties of collecting the figures, the quarterly statistics exclude agents balances, outstanding premiums, etc., which at the end of 1962 amounted to £263 million, of which about three-fifths was in respect of general funds. As the end of the calendar year corresponds with the accounting date of nearly all insurance companies, these balances at that date may not be typical of their level throughout the year and, in turn, may be reflected in a level of remittances to (and hence of investment by) head offices during the early weeks of the new year which is different from that obtaining during the rest of the year. The fact that the general funds showed a net reduction of assets (including cash and short term assets) may indicate that they had to meet exceptional claims in the first quarter of 1963.

Life funds buy fixed interest stocks

During 1962, there was a marked change in the pattern of investment of life funds, and a much larger proportion of their funds went into fixed interest securities and a smaller proportion into equity shares than had been the case for several years. This new trend of investment gained further momentum in the first quarter of 1963. The proportion of the increase in life funds' assets going into equities fell from 15·4 per cent in 1962 to 13·6 per cent in the first quarter of 1963, while investment in company debentures rose from 19·8 to 23·4 per cent of total investment. The relatively small amount invested in mortgages – 11·6 per cent against 21·9 per cent in the year 1962 – is probably due, at least in part, to the seasonal factors mentioned above. The increasing interest insurance companies are taking in property development is probably reflected in the rise (from 10·2 per cent in 1962 to 11·4 per cent in the first quarter of 1963) in the proportion of new investment of life funds going into land, property and ground rents.

Transactions in Assets of Insurance Companies, 1962, and 1st Quarter, 1963

£ million

Asset	Life Funds				General Funds				Combined Funds			
	1st, Quarter 1963				1st Quarter, 1963				1st Quarter, 1963			
	Payments for assets acquired	Receipts from assets realised	Net Investment	Net Investment 1962	Payments for assets acquired	Receipts from assets realised	Net Investment	Net Investment 1962	Payments for assets acquired	Payments from assets realised	Net Investment	Net Investment 1962
Public Sector Securities:												
British Government and Government guaranteed securities:												
Period to maturity:												
Up to 5 years	16·8	6·0	+ 10·8	— 2·1	0·2	1·6	— 1·4	— 2·7	17·0	7·6	+ 9·3	— 4·9
Over 5 and up to 10 years	17·6	22·2	— 4·6	— 79·5	7·8	3·8	+ 4·0	— 5·2	25·4	26·0	— 0·6	— 84·6
Over 10 and up to 15 years	6·7	12·7	— 6·0	— 39·3	1·5	1·0	+ 0·5	— 1·3	8·2	13·7	— 5·6	— 40·6
Over 15 years	111·9	82·6	+ 29·3	+243·4	5·0	11·5	— 6·5	+ 22·8	116·9	94·1	+ 22·8	+266·2
Undated	20·8	15·4	+ 5·4	+ 13·5	0·2	1·2	— 0·9	— 0·8	21·0	16·5	+ 4·5	+ 12·7
Local Authorities, etc., securities	10·9	7·0	+ 3·8	+ 13·1	2·7	1·1	+ 1·6	+ 8·0	13·5	8·1	+ 5·4	+ 21·1
Total of public sector securities	184·6	145·9	+ 38·6	+149·2	17·4	20·2	— 2·8	+ 20·7	202·0	166·2	+ 35·8	+169·9
Other investments:												
Company securities:												
Ordinary shares	39·9	21·3	+ 18·6	+ 75·4	4·8	3·7	+ 1·1	+ 11·0	44·7	25·0	+ 19·7	+ 86·4
Preference shares	4·7	1·6	+ 3·0	+ 7·9	0·7	0·3	+ 0·3	+ 1·4	5·3	2·0	+ 3·3	+ 9·2
Debentures, etc.	39·9	7·9	+ 32·0	+ 97·0	2·2	0·7	+ 1·5	+ 2·3	42·1	8·7	+ 33·4	+ 99·3
Mortgages and loans:												
Home-House purchase loans	21·2	12·6	+ 8·6	+ 58·3	1·1	0·6	+ 0·5	+ 2·5	22·3	13·2	+ 9·1	+ 60·7
Other mortgages and loans	17·1	10·3	+ 6·8	+ 47·5	0·6	0·5	+ 0·1	+ 0·3	17·7	10·8	+ 6·9	+ 47·9
Overseas	0·7	0·2	+ 0·4	+ 1·5	—	0·1	—	+ 0·7	0·7	0·3	+ 0·4	+ 2·2
Overseas government, etc., securities	4·0	3·6	+ 0·4	— 4·0	3·6	2·5	+ 1·0	— 1·9	7·5	6·1	+ 1·4	— 6·0
Land, property and ground rents	17·4	1·7	+ 15·6	+ 50·0	1·1	0·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·9	18·4	1·9	+ 16·5	+ 50·9
Other investments	0·6	1·5	— 1·0	+ 1·8	0·3	0·6	— 0·3	+ 0·3	0·9	2·2	— 1·3	+ 2·2
Total of other investments	145·4	60·8	+ 84·6	+335·3	14·3	9·2	+ 5·1	+ 17·5	159·7	70·0	+ 89·6	+352·7
Total of investments	329·9	206·7	+123·2	+484·4	31·7	29·4	+ 2·3	+ 38·2	361·6	236·2	+125·5	+522·6
	Balances				Balances				Balances			
	December 31, 1962	March 31, 1963			December 31, 1962	March 31, 1963			December 31, 1962	March 31, 1963		
Cash and other short term assets:												
Cash in hand and with U.K. banks	27·7	20·7	— 6·9	+ 4·3	32·0	21·5	— 10·5	— 0·4	59·6	42·2	— 17·5	+ 3·9
U.K. Local Authority bills and temporary money	10·9	32·6	+ 21·7	— 5·3	4·3	7·1	+ 2·8	— 12·1	15·1	39·7	+ 24·6	— 17·3
Other short term assets	11·7	10·4	— 1·3	+ 6·0	19·9	18·7	— 1·2	— 2·7	31·6	29·1	— 2·5	+ 3·3
Total cash and other short term assets	50·2	63·7	+ 13·5	+ 5·0	56·2	47·3	— 8·9	— 15·1	106·4	110·9	+ 4·6	— 10·1
Total net investments	..	..	+136·7	+489·4	..	..	— 6·6	+ 23·1	..	..	+130·0	+512·5

— = nil or less than half the final digit shown.

Insurance Companies (*Continued*)

Net investment in Government securities accounted for 25·6 per cent of total additions to assets of life funds, a rather lower proportion than in 1962 (27·8 per cent). These purchases (amounting to £34·8 million) were the net result of 'switching' operations as well as of new investment: payments for Government securities acquired during the quarter amounted to £173·7 million, against receipts from sales of £138·9 million. Switching operations broadly followed the pattern of 1962, with companies in the main moving over to long-dated and undated maturities, and making net sales of the medium-dated stocks. An unusual feature however was the net investment of £10·8 million in stocks with 5 years or less to run to maturity. Life funds are not, in general, investors for the short term, and these purchases presumably reflect some measure of present uncertainty among investment managers about longer term investment prospects. The sharp increase in cash and short term assets of life funds, from £50·2 million at the beginning of the quarter to £63·7 million at the end was more than explained by an increase of £21·7 million in local authority bills and temporary money, again an indication of life funds' tendency to postpone decisions about investment for the long term.

General funds

As explained above, seasonal factors may have influenced considerably the statistics of general funds' investment in the first quarter of 1963. Net purchases of assets amounted to only £2·3 million, while there was a fall of £10·5 million in holdings of cash, though the general funds, like the life funds, took up some local authority short term debt. Receipts from sales of Government securities amounted to £19·1 million, against purchases of only £14·7 million; there was some switching out of long and undated stocks into those with from 5 to 10 years to run to maturity.

Notes and Definitions

These statistics relate to transactions in financial assets by United Kingdom insurance companies which are members of the British Insurance Association – that is those whose parent company is registered and whose Head Office is in the United Kingdom; the Commonwealth companies which are members of the British Insurance Association are not included in the figures. In addition, the figures include the assets of collecting friendly societies. The returns include assets held in respect of money remitted by overseas branches and subsidiaries but they exclude direct investment by a United Kingdom company in its overseas branches or subsidiaries, as well as financial assets held by or on behalf of those branches, even if held in the United Kingdom.

Other short term assets include United Kingdom treasury bills and other short term assets held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Transactions in assets are at cash values. Net investment is the difference between payments for assets acquired and payments for assets realized during the period.

Public authority securities include British Government and Government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authority securities (including Harbour Boards, Water Boards etc.). Treasury bills and local authority bills are not included under this heading. Securities with optional redemption dates are classified by their final date. Conversions on maturity are omitted from the statistics.

Figures in this article have been rounded and totals are not always exactly equal to the sums of their components.

Industrial Fibres Review

A review of production, consumption and trade relating to wool, cotton, rayon and other man-made fibres has been published by the Commonwealth Economic Committee. Copies: The Secretary, CEC, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Price 10s. By post 10s. 10d.

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Retail Sales in June

THE SUGGESTION, in the May figures, that an upward movement in the underlying trend of retail sales may have started has not been confirmed by the June figures which show that the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by all retailers fell from 107 in May to 105 in June (the same as in April). The fall was due mainly to a sharp drop of 3 points in the index of the value of sales by food shops which was largely accounted for by lower prices; the index for non-food shops was unchanged in whole number terms. During the second quarter as a whole the seasonally adjusted index of the value of total sales was 106, the same as in the first quarter, and as sales postponed during the cold spell of January and February seem to have been made good in March, the figures are probably a valid reflection of no change in the value of sales between the two quarters, with a fall of about 1½ points in sales by food shops off-set by an increase of similar magnitude in sales by non-food shops. During the first half of this year the value of sales was about 1½ points higher than in the second half of last year.

The seasonally adjusted index of the volume of sales (at 1961 prices) fell by only 1 point in June and the index for the second quarter, although 102 compared with 101 in the first quarter, was only a little higher in unrounded terms.

The value of sales before seasonal adjustment was 3 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an increase of 4 per cent in May. Whitsun was in June both this year and in 1962 and although it was a little earlier in the month this year comparisons of sales with a year earlier in June this year are likely to be affected only to a small extent by the differing dates of Whitsun.

There are two important points to be borne in mind in assessing the underlying trend of retail trade from the June and earlier figures. First, a general point, the figures, as the series show, are subject to random irregularities and too much importance cannot be attached to month-to-month movements. Secondly, the figures for June are too early to be affected by the income tax reductions which came into force at the beginning of July.

Note: The Tables and additional text will be published in next week's issue.

Business Monitor : Production Series

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.:

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Gold and Convertible Currency Reserves

Her Majesty's Treasury announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves rose by £7 million to stand at £976 million on July 31.

Weights and Measures Bill

The Weights and Measures Bill received the Royal Assent on July 31.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, August 2, 1963.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
The Apple	Connoisseur Films Limited	T.V. Cartoons Limited	Br/E 28713	7	July 29
The Flying Man	" "	" "	Br/E 28714	3	July 29
Pathe Pic Series 443-455: *Pathe Pic No.* 451	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28715	8	July 29
Look at Life Series 18: *Pilot Aboard*	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 28716	10	July 29
Tom Jones	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Woodfall Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28725	128	July 30
Tamahine	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corporation Ltd.	Br/E 28726	96	July 31
Mining Review No. 12 16th Year	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	The National Coal Board	Br/E 28727	10	July 31
Dr. Crippen	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Torchlight Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28728	98	July 31
The Yellow Teddy Bears	Compton-Cameo Films Limited	Tekli Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28730	85	August 1
Pathe News 63-61	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28552	8	August 2
Pathe News 63-62	" "	" "	Br/E 28553	8	August 2
Movietone News 1781A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28499	7	August 2
Movietone News 1782	" "	" "	Br/E 28500	8	August 2
FOREIGN					
Bejart	Connoisseur Films Limited	Cine Vog Films Productions	F 28711	18	July 29
The Mazur File (La Peau et les Os)	" "	S.N. Pathe Cinema	F 28712	92	July 29
Sports – Wacky and Wet	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Movietonenews Inc.	F 28717	8	July 29
Trouble in Bagdad	" "	Terrytoons Inc.	F 28718	6	July 29
Sidney's White Elephant	" "	" "	F 28719	6	July 29
Maine, U.S.A.	" "	Movietonenews Inc.	F 28720	10	July 29
A Bell for Philadelphia	" "	Terrytoons Inc.	F 28721	6	July 29
Pearl Crazy	" "	" "	F 28722	6	July 29
Fairy Tale Land Denmark	" "	Movietonenews Inc.	F 28723	9	July 29
Bermuda Moods	" "	" "	F 28724	8	July 29
The Girl With the Suitcase	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Titanus, S.A.	F 28729	96	August 1
Career Girl	" "	Astor Pictures Inc.	F 28731	62	August 1
Candide	Connoisseur Films Ltd.	Consortium Pathe	F 28732	86	August 1
Young Guns of Texas	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. Inc.	F 28733	76	August 1
Ninth Olympic Games	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Theo Hormann	F 28734	12	August 2
Fidelio	" "	Akkord Film	F 28735	88	August 2

The playing time of the film 'The 4 Days of Naples' (F. 28703) registered on July 23, 1963, has been corrected to read 114 minutes.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Hire Purchase Business in June

SALES ON HIRE purchase and other instalment credit terms by household goods shops appear to have been broadly maintained in June at the higher level to which they rose in May, after allowing as far as possible for normal seasonal movements but new instalment credit extended by hire purchase finance houses was, if anything, slightly lower than in April and May but still appreciably above earlier months of the year, again after making allowances for the seasonal pattern.

Total instalment debt rose by a further £11 million in June to £906 million at the end of the month. Much of this increase was probably due to seasonal influences.

Household Goods Shops

Hire purchase and other instalment credit sales by household goods shops appear to have been maintained in June, after allowing for seasonal influences, at the higher level to which they rose in May. Uncertainties in establishing the normal seasonal pattern, particularly in months when business is likely to be affected by the changing date of Whitsun, should be borne in mind in interpreting this conclusion, however. There seems no doubt that the value of sales in May and June taken together was appreciably above the depressed level in earlier months of the year.

The total instalment credit sales of household goods shops in June were about the same level as in June 1962 after being about one-tenth up in May as compared with May 1962. Furniture and furnishings shops showed a small fall as compared with June 1962, whereas in April and May there had been increases on the level of sales a year earlier, perhaps due to the allowance of 'add-to' agreements for furniture from mid-March. Hire purchase and other instalment credit sales of the hardware, radio, electrical, etc., group in June were only slightly higher than a year earlier, after being nearly 15 per cent up in May, but the June 1962 figures were high on account of the relaxation of the statutory hire purchase terms for radio, television, electrical goods, etc., made early that month.

A better comparison is with two years ago; on this basis June sales were about 15 per cent higher, against a rise of about 8 per cent in May.

Instalment debt outstanding to household goods shops as a whole rose slightly in June to £313 million at the end of the month.

Finance Houses

The value of new credit advanced direct to hirers, etc., by hire purchase finance companies appears to have fallen back slightly in June, after allowing as far as possible for normal seasonal movements, from the high figures recorded in April and May. There is considerable uncertainty in allowing for normal seasonal changes, however, on account of the changing seasonal pattern of car sales and the effects of changing dates of holidays. Credit extended in the second quarter as a whole, however, was well above the figure for the first quarter, after allowing for seasonal movements.

Compared with a year ago, total credit extended in June was up by about 5 per cent, compared with increases of about one-tenth in May and one-quarter in April. For the second quarter the total was 14 per cent higher than a year earlier but about one-tenth less than in the corresponding period of 1961. Among the various types of goods, credit for new cars, up by over one-quarter in June, continued substantially above last year's figures but credit for used cars, commercial vehicles and motor cycles was in each case lower than in June 1962 and substantially below two years ago, when anticipation of the use of the 'economic regulator' may have boosted the figures a little.

Direct debt of finance houses rose by £9 million to £593 million in June but amounts outstanding from retailers under block discounting arrangements declined by £3 million to £47 million.

Debt

Table 1—Estimates of Hire Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Owed directly to household goods shops	1961	321	315	312	308	306	306	306	305	303	303	303	309
	1962	304	301	296	293	292	294	295	297	300	304	308	318
	1963	316	313	311	308	311	313						
Owed directly to finance houses	1961	607	607	622	631	643	651	662	660	650	639	628	618
	1962	606	598	592	590	593	593	597	593	590	583	575	569
	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593						
Total of above	1961	928	922	934	939	949	957	968	965	953	942	931	927
	1962	910	899	888	883	885	887	892	890	890	887	883	887
	1963	878	872	874	881	895	906						

Table 1a—Commodity Analysis of Hire-Purchase and Other Credit Instalments Outstanding

END OF PERIOD — £ million

	1957	1961				1962				1963	
	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	March	June
Private and commercial motor vehicles and caravans	197	470	492	490	461	441	442	436	416	*406	437
Farm and industrial equipment	21	53	60	62	68	71	70	68	66	67	65
Household goods (a)	221	377	371	365	366	343	343	352	372	368	369
Other goods	9	34	34	36	32	33	32	34	33	33	35
Total	448	934	957	953	927	888	887	890	887	*874	906

(a) Includes pedal cycles. *Revised Figures.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

Notes on Statistics

THE STATISTICS in this article are derived from monthly returns made to the Board of Trade by two types of contributor – household goods shops and finance houses. The household goods shops give the value of the goods sold on credit. Covered in this full credit price would be the full cash price, including the down payment, and any credit charges. From these figures the index numbers of credit sales per week given in Table 3 are derived. These figures include all goods sold on instalment credit terms by the retailers concerned, whether they themselves finance the credit extended or whether this is financed by another organization, for example a finance house. The contributors comprise electricity and gas showrooms, co-operative societies, department stores and multiple and independent retailers. Clothing shops, mail order houses and credit traders calling on customers for orders are not included.

The contributing finance houses, on the other hand, send in figures of the value of new credit extended, including credit charges, during the month. Down payments on the articles are not included. These figures form the basis of Table 4. In so far as goods sold by the household goods shops, whose credit sales comprise Table 3, are financed by direct agreements made between a finance house and the buyer, the new credit extended would also figure in Table 4, as well as being part of the value of sales covered by Table 3.

Both types of contributor also return monthly totals of instalments outstanding to them at the end of each period. These figures are brought together in Table 1. The estimates of debt owed direct to household goods shops relate to agreements entered into between customers and retailers. These estimates include the amounts outstanding on agreements which are subsequently discounted by finance houses. The debt outstanding on agreements made direct between finance houses and retail customers is, however, excluded from the debt owed to shops and included in the total of instalments owed to finance houses. This total does not include the amounts which have been discounted with finance houses. Included with finance houses are some manufacturers who finance credit sales of their own products.

Table 2 gives total credit transactions of finance houses and household goods shops combined. For further details see Economic Trends No. 95, September 1961. The figures were revised in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 17, 1962, in the light of more comprehensive information about deposits on household goods derived from the Family Expenditure Surveys.

The repayment figures are derived from the new business and change in debt outstanding reported by contributors and thus necessarily include sums written off as irrecoverable and lump sum settlements of outstanding balances in addition to normal weekly, monthly or other periodical instalments.

Tables 1, 3 and 4 are based upon estimates derived from the Census of Distribution for 1957. Preliminary results of the 1961 Census of Distribution show that many cycle and radio shops are

Table 2—Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended and Repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended			Repayments	Change in Debt
	For household goods	For other durable goods	Total		
1958	292	363	655	547	+108
1959	394	523	917	624	+293
1960	301	519	820	734	+ 86
1961	283	515	798	806	— 8
1962	301	437	738	778	— 40
1960 1st Quarter	87	152	239	179	+ 60
2nd Quarter	73	156	229	182	+ 47
3rd Quarter	64	117	181	185	— 4
4th Quarter	77	94	171	188	— 17
1961 1st Quarter	64	136	200	201	— 1
2nd Quarter	69	164	233	210	+ 23
3rd Quarter	72	126	198	202	— 4
4th Quarter	78	89	167	193	— 26
1962 1st Quarter	63	104	167	206	— 39
2nd Quarter	69	128	197	198	— 1
3rd Quarter	79	114	193	190	+ 3
4th Quarter	90	91	181	184	— 3
1963 1st Quarter	66	102	168	181	— 13
2nd Quarter	74	146	220	188	+ 32

New Business of Household Goods Shops

Table 3—Index Numbers of Value of Goods Sold on Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit per Week

Average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March (*a*)	April	May	June (*a*)	July	Aug.	Sept. (*a*)	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. (*a*)
FURNITURE AND FURNISHING SHOPS: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies)	1961	97	90	98	102	104	104	121	102	106	117	126	132
	1962	98	96	94	100	105	104	115	108	113	124	131	140
	1963	93	87	94	105	114	102						
of which: Multiple retailers (*b*)	1961	98	95	99	106	108	114	125	106	110	121	131	138
	1962	103	100	94	102	106	114	126	115	118	131	139	151
	1963	101	96	98	114	120	115						
Independent retailers	1961	94	83	92	95	95	92	109	94	99	109	115	122
	1962	89	90	89	93	97	89	97	92	99	108	113	122
	1963	81	75	85	93	100	84						
HARDWARE, RADIO ELECTRICAL GOODS, CYCLE AND PERAMBULATOR SHOPS: Total (multiple and independent retailers, co-operative societies, gas and electricity showrooms)	1961	92	96	97	99	104	104	123	96	99	105	105	113
	1962	89	89	93	88	98	116	118	112	116	120	127	136
	1963	97	97	102	96	112	119						
of which (multiple and independent): Radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops	1961	72	67	64	72	74	72	88	68	69	78	77	93
	1962	68	61	60	62	66	78	79	78	75	82	86	106
	1963	71	67	67	66	73	74						
DEPARTMENT STORES: Household goods departments	1961	133	119	117	123	124	111	136	109	119	141	143	146
	1962	142	114	111	117	120	121	148	122	134	153	160	155
	1963	138	109	111	116	129	112						
TOTAL, HOUSEHOLD GOODS SHOPS	1961	97	95	99	102	106	105	125	100	104	113	117	124
	1962	97	94	94	95	103	111	119	111	116	124	131	139
	1963	98	93	99	101	114	111						

(*a*) Average of five weeks.
(*b*) Multiple retailers are defined as those having ten or more branches.

Hire Purchase (*Continued*)

New Business of Finance Houses

Table 4—Index Numbers of New Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit Extended Direct to Hirers per Calendar Month

Monthly average of 1957 = 100

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Private cars – new	1961	116	173	234	206	241	224	242	139	111	114	115	83
	1962	124	145	168	169	238	201	199	145	137	158	148	102
	1963	159	161	245	270	314	255						
Private cars – used	1961	131	179	204	183	218	201	195	143	110	118	108	79
	1962	96	121	134	138	179	162	169	152	126	133	111	78
	1963	81	104	151	168	188	160						
Commercial motor vehicles – new and used	1961	195	212	246	221	238	235	240	163	142	154	144	110
	1962	155	157	171	157	185	161	160	130	127	143	136	94
	1963	122	123	160	168	188	155						
Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used	1961	71	108	171	160	184	161	160	135	85	73	59	37
	1962	43	64	78	82	106	95	96	82	68	66	51	33
	1963	30	40	72	87	102	88						
Caravans – new and used	1961	74	137	220	219	242	248	226	188	146	159	123	80
	1962	95	127	172	175	222	205	217	198	160	153	115	76
	1963	74	98	178	242	235	216						
Farm equipment and tractors	1961	128	123	195	195	195	217	201	169	132	150	128	79
	1962	93	105	143	110	112	116	141	151	139	153	126	75
	1963	90	86	134	139	143	119						
Industrial and building plant and equipment	1961	251	239	312	311	360	315	346	233	239	272	263	211
	1962	254	300	337	266	302	254	286	212	216	235	209	181
	1963	233	217	312	295	329	276						
Household goods (*a*)	1961	138	114	126	120	136	123	133	115	107	118	119	104
	1962	118	98	90	88	110	105	120	115	107	120	117	110
	1963	128	96	108	107	124	105						
All goods (including goods not shown above)	1961	144	168	207	190	220	204	207	150	123	131	125	96
	1962	121	133	147	142	179	160	168	143	127	140	126	94
	1963	115	116	164	177	201	169						

(*a*) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

now classed as radio shops owing to a shift in the balance of their sales. Consequently, the category 'cycle shops, cycle and radio shops, perambulator shops,' which was distinguished in Table 3 up to December 1962, is now combined with the radio and electrical goods shops pending the examination of the current kind of business of contributors which will be part of the re-basing of these monthly statistics on the Census for 1961.

The estimates in £'s million of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit during 1957, on which Table 3 is based, are: furniture and furnishings shops, 138·32; of which multiple retailers, 58·76 and independent retailers, 59·80; hardware, radio and electrical goods shops, electricity and gas showrooms, cycle and perambulator shops, 153·92; of which radio and electrical goods, cycle and perambulator shops, 98·80; department stores (household goods departments), 22·36. Total, household goods shops, 314·60.

The estimates in £'s million of the amount of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended in 1957 by finance houses, on which Table 4 is based, are: private cars (new), 55·96 and (used), 122·36; commercial motor vehicles, 46·25; motor cycles, etc., 32·33; caravans, 7·03; farm equipment and tractors, 7·53; industrial and building plant and equipment, 17·02; household goods (including pedal cycles), 49·01; and all goods, 350·57.

Applying Science to Industry

P. E. P.s latest broadsheet, Planning No. 474, is concerned with the role of science in promoting economic growth. Copies: Political & Economic Planning, 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. Price 5s.

Bulletin for Industry, July

The July 'Bulletin for Industry' issued by H.M. Treasury contains articles on Sterling Area trade, Housing and Labour Mobility and Trends in the Economy. Copies from Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, London, S.E.1.

PACKING?
FORWARDING?
INSURANCE?
TRAVEL?
SHIPPING?
CUSTOMS CLEARANCES?
AIR FREIGHT?
CONSULT AND RELY UPON
W. Wingate & Johnston Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1815
LONDON 39/45 Finsbury Square, E.C.2
" (Airport) 2016 Queens Building
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Associated with WINGATE & JOHNSTON (TRAVEL) LTD., 34 Bruton St., LONDON W.1
FOR DEPENDABILITY
CONNECTING WITH A NETWORK OF RELIABLE AGENTS OVERSEAS

Government Surplus Sales by Auction

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 14	Operational equipment including air conditioning and refrigeration plant, electric meters, water pumps, fans, heaters, compressors, etc., R.S.J. gantries, teak flooring, electricity supply cable and miscellaneous items.	Royal Air Force Station, Goldsborough, Yorkshire.	Joseph Cundall & Sons, Sherburn, Malton, Yorkshire. (Tel. Sherburn 216 and 217).
Aug. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford, and R.C.A.F. Langar, Notts.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).

The above sale will include M.T. engines and spares including gearboxes and axles, plant spares, caterpillar spares, parachute canopies, nylon cord and webbing, packing cases, fire extinguishers, radio and radar spares, electronic tubes, aero engine and aircraft spares and tyres, cable, pumps, piping, sparking plugs, batteries, flame tubes, jet pipes, generator set spares, hand tools, aircraft cameras, projectors and general stores.

Sept. 12	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs., and Royal Air Force, Driffield, Yorkshire.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).
Oct. 9	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Oct. 17	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 13	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Aug. 20	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Town vertical boring machine; Cincinnati No. 2 motorized cutter grinder; planing machine; Ormerod crank shaping machine; milling machine; S.S. and S.C. lathes; Southbend lathes; Broadbent centre lathe; woodworking machinery; Thomson-Houston single column off-set rotary printing machine; generating station equipment comprising: transformers 25 to 750 kVA., oil circuit breakers, feeder panels, generator control panels, synchronizing panels, etc.; Winget water centrifugal pumping sets; tar and bitumen cold emulsion distributors; Millars 7NT portable concrete mixers; wireless and radio equipment and stores; telephone sets L; microscopes; tool kits and hand tools; jerricans; M.T. spares; 138 tents; 372 roof inners and tent components; camp equipment; woollen vests and drawers; string vests; shirts; battledress trousers and blouses; blankets; cotton sheets; boots and shoes; rags; furniture, etc.

Aug. 29	Vehicles and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447).
Sept. 5	Miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. 4366).
Sept. 10	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Tidworth, Hants.	Farrant, Wightman & Pinniger (Dept. L), Market House, 2 Newport Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Tel. 5151).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Machine Tools — Sale by Tender

Single spindle and four spindle automatics; horizontal borers; horizontal broaching machines; pillar and radial drills; multi-spindle drills; plain, universal, internal, surface and centreless grinders; gear shapers; capstan, turret and centre lathes; horizontal, vertical and universal millers; thread millers; ceco-stamps; presses; cold saw; balancing machines, etc.

Location: W.D. Storage Depots at Yeadon and Steeton, Yorks.

Application for tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales 4 (c) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by September 3, 1963. Permission to view on presentation of tender form only.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London. E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Questions in Parliament

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to industry.

Thursday August 1

Development Areas Costs

A Member asked what the average cost to the Exchequer per head was estimated to be in respect of those employed in new industry commenced under the Local Employment Acts in development areas in Scotland, Wales and the north-east coast, respectively.

The President replied that the average cost was £1,277 in Scotland, £854 in Wales and £595 in the North East.

Number of Jobs in Development Areas

The President was asked how many jobs had been created in each of the past three years, and how many were in prospect, as a result of special measures which Her Majesty's Government had taken to reduce unemployment in development areas in Scotland, Wales and on the north-east coast, respectively.

The President circulated the following table which sets out the number of jobs estimated to arise in projects assisted under that Act in each of the three full financial years for which the Local Employment Act had been in force. He could not say how many of these jobs had already arisen.

12 months ended	Scotland	Wales	N.E. England
March 31, 1961 . . .	12,400	5,700	2,800
March 31, 1962 . . .	13,100	2,800	3,400
March 31, 1963 . . .	7,800	700	8,000
Totals	33,300	9,200	14,200

Industry in the N.E. and Scotland

The President also replied to a number of questions concerning industry in the North East of England and in Scotland, details of which are to be found in *Hansard*.

Ministers' Statements

The statements made by Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, and the President on August 1, concerning developments in the Government's distribution of industry policy are to be found on page 289 of this issue.

Staggered Holidays

Replying to two questions about implementing the 'Staggered Holidays' scheme, the President said: 'If public reaction to the White Paper continues to be favourable, I would propose to arrange in the Autumn for consultations with the organizations concerned about how the White Paper could most effectively be followed up. I would expect that these consultations would cover all the remedial measures discussed in the White Paper. Most of these measures would not require legislation.'

Cotton Industry

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked whether he had considered the request of the cotton industry for the categorization of low-priced imports; and if he would make a statement.

The President replied: 'The Government are satisfied that a reasonable measure of categorization is desirable and justified to prevent price disruption in the home market for cotton textiles. I do not believe that the present state of affairs is satisfactory either for our own industry or for the exporting countries whose need to earn Sterling I recognize as of the highest importance. I am accordingly very glad to welcome the expressed intention of the Indian cotton textile industry to enter into early discussions with their British opposite numbers about the categorization of imports. Officials from both Governments will be present at these talks.'

Public Utilities Board, Singapore
Johore River Scheme, Singapore Water Supply

Contract No. 3

66 inch Trunk Main

Johore River Scheme

Tenders will be invited in due course for the manufacture, supply and laying of 66 inch diameter pipes and specials for a trunk main approximately 17 miles long, operating under normal pressures up to 360 feet head.

The basic type of pipe which may be considered is either steel or prestressed concrete.

Pipe Contractors who consider that they should be invited to tender should apply in writing before noon on the 12th October, 1963 to:

P. C. Lim, Esq.,
Chief Water Engineer,
Public Utilities Board,
City Hall, Singapore, 6.

or to the Consulting Engineers for the Project at the following address, quoting Reference 281-33:

Messrs. Binnie & Partners,
Chartered Civil Engineers,
Artillery House, Artillery Row,
Westminster, London, S.W.1.

Applications must be in duplicate and should contain the following particulars:—

(a) a list of Works of comparable magnitude, the pipes for which have been supplied by the applicant.

(b) a list of the names and addresses of Authorities to whom reference may be made regarding the performance of the pipes supplied by the applicant.

(c) descriptive material, including catalogues, pamphlets and literature relating to the design, manufacture and performance of pipes currently manufactured by the applicant.

(d) proposals regarding arrangements for the pipe-laying works subsequent to pipe manufacture, including engineering supervision, training of personnel, sub-contractors (if any) proposed etc. sufficient to indicate how the applicant will organise the works.

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Tool Control Gear for Italy

Drives and control equipment for two 60-inch heavy duty steel roll grinding machines for the South African Iron and Steel Co., are to be supplied to Giustina of Turin by English Electric Ltd., London. It is believed that this is the first installation of roll grinding machines to have closed loop controls on all movements.

Sewerage System for Tobruk

The £350,000 sewerage system for Tobruk on which Marples Ridgway and Partners Ltd., London, started work recently consists of 16½ km of sewers which drain to three pumping stations. The consulting engineers are Howard Humphreys & Sons, London.

Egypt Buys Radio Beacons

A contract worth £30,000 has been awarded to Redifon Ltd., London, for the supply and installation of five radio beacon stations for the Ports and Lighthouses Administration of the United Arab Republic. The stations will be at Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Port Said and El Tor.

Television Cameras for Germany

Riva TV and Film Studios in Munich have ordered four 4½ inch image orthicon cameras and an 8-channel vision mixer for a new studio from EMI Electronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.

Furniture for Kuwait, Liberia and Singapore

Northern Bedding Co. Ltd., Gateshead, are currently exporting upholstered furniture to Kuwait at the rate of approximately £2,000 per month. In addition they have recently consigned divan beds for new hotels at Abidjan, Liberia, and have secured an order for spring interior mattresses for Singapore.

Rolling Mill for Canada

The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co. Ltd., Sheffield, have secured an order from Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Canada, for the design and manufacture of a fully continuous merchant bar and rod mill.

Evaporation Plant for Yugoslavia

An order for spin bath acid evaporation plants worth together £42,000 has been placed with Powell Duffryn Carbon Products Ltd., London, by Viskoza Loznica through Invest-Import the official Yugoslav purchasing authority.

Steering Gears for Japan

Donkin & Co., Newcastle, have received an order for four ship's hydraulic steering gears from Kue Shipbuilding Co., Japan, for installation in four 70,000 ton supertankers.

Power-Station Equipment for Singapore

A contract for £280,000 worth of pipework and ancillary equipment for extensions to the power station at Pasir Panjang, Singapore, has been awarded to Stewarts and Lloyds Ltd., London. The contract, which includes design and erection, was in the face of keen competition, notably from Japanese interests.

Trucks for Pakistan

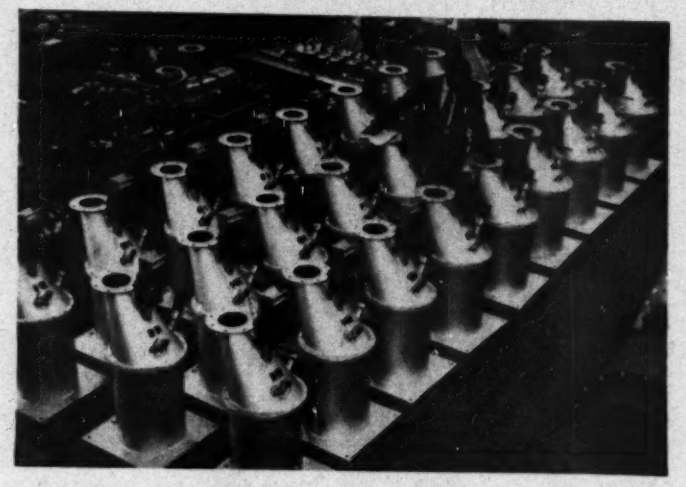
An order has been placed with Leyland Motors Ltd., by the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority for four Chieftain Super Six models equipped for use as machinery repair and breakdown vehicles.

Moscow Sales from Exhibition

Quickfit and Quartz Ltd., Stone, Staffs, sold every item displayed on their stand at the recent exhibition staged by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain in Moscow. Apparatus bought included a fully automatic distribution machine and a hand operated version of it. Total value of the items sold was £3,300.

Radio Masts for Ethiopia and the Sudan

The Imperial Board of Telecommunications of Ethiopia have ordered from South Midland Construction Co., Southampton, thirty 100 ft., 5½ inch radio masts and thirty 60 ft., 3½ inch radio masts with aerial equipment. A repeat order for twenty four 5½ inch radio masts has been received from the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Sudan. The overall cost is £20,000.



Urquhart combustion chambers for firing Power Gas Corporation's furnace for the operation of the new ICI pressurized Naphtha Reforming Process for ammonia production by ICI (ANZ) at Botany Bay, Australia.

Machine Tools for Russia

The Churchill Machine Tool Co. Ltd., Altrincham, have signed a contract with the Soviet Import Corporation for approximately £200,000 worth of precision grinding machines.

Animal Feed Plants for Bulgaria

W. S. Barron & Sons Ltd., Gloucester, a member of Simon Engineering Ltd., have received a £400,000 contract for the supply of two animal feed plants to Technoimport the Bulgarian state commercial organization. The firm will supply everything including silos, buildings, boilers, electrical equipment, handling machinery and process plant.

Steel for Kuwait

William Brain & Co., have been awarded a £91,000 contract for the supply of 1,050 tons of fabricated structural steelwork for the Shuiba Power Station in Kuwait. The contract has been secured against heavy international competition, 23 tenders were submitted for the work.

Television Cameras for the United States

What is believed to be the largest single order for 4½in. image orthicon television cameras ever placed has been awarded to Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Chelmsford, by Columbia Broadcasting System Television Network. The contract is for 44 Mark IV camera channels with transistorised pre-amplifier.

Trousers for Hong Kong

Osband Brothers Ltd., Caerphilly, have broken into a new export market with an order for 'Strads' trousers from Lane Crawford, one of the largest department store companies in Hong Kong.

Tea Machinery for Indonesia

Davidson & Co., Belfast, have received from the Indonesian Government the largest tea machinery contract the firm has ever booked. The order, valued at £1m., includes the erection of and equipment for rolling, drying, withering, sorting and packing in three factories in West Java.

Excavators for Spain

Whitlock Brothers Ltd., Great Yeldham, have signed a contract worth £250,000 to supply excavators and shovels to Spain.

Recent Export Orders (*Continued*)

Turkey Buys British Pumps

A £70,000 contract for 252 diesel pumping sets for the State Hydraulic Works in Ankara, Turkey, has been awarded against strong international competition to Sigmund Pulsometer Pumps Ltd., of Gateshead, Durham, and Reading Berks.

Semi-Trailers for Nigeria

An order for three 8 ton cranked-frame semi-trailers has been placed with Cranes of Dereham by United Africa Motors Ltd., Nigeria.

Turbines to Spain

Boving & Co. Ltd., of London have a £2¼m. contract to supply two Kaplan turbines in each of the three stations on the Lower Mino River. The Velle power station turbines are believed to be the largest to be installed in Spain, the runners being over 23 feet in diameter.

Aircraft for Italy

Itavia has received its first Dart Herald from Handley Page of London. A second one will be delivered next month. The total value is about £¼ million.

Mexico buys Presses

A £¼m. order for 13 presses to Mexico, ranging from a 2000 ton mechanical press to a 90 ton open-back inclinable press, is being filled for United States Industries by Vickers-Armstrongs of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Waste Disposal Containers for Venezuela

63 Dempster Dumpster waste disposal containers worth more than £10,000, manufactured by Powell & Duffryn of London, were shipped to Compania Shell de Venezuela.

Asbestos Board in Italian Ship

The Michelangelo is being equipped with over 1 million square feet of Turnall asbestos ships, board made by Turners Asbestos Cement Co. of Manchester. The order, for fire protection of the hull, is valued at over £125,000 and is the largest ever received by the company for this material.

Cocoa Handling in Ghana

Orders received by Spencer (Melksham) of the Elliott-Automation Group for the mechanical handling installation at the new port of Tema now total over £600,000. The firm is responsible for the design, manufacture, erection and commissioning of the system.

Blast Furnace Oil Injection

An order from Belgium has been placed with Plenty & Sons of Newbury for blast furnace oil injection equipment for Societe Metallurgique Hainant-Sambre S.A. Charleroi.

Batteries for Four Countries

Four export orders have been won by Nife Batteries of Redditch for nickel-cadmium alkaline batteries. One is worth £22,000 for emergency lighting and auxiliary control gear for the Water and Power Authority West Pakistan; the second worth £15,000 is for similar equipment for Heavy Electrical (India); the other two orders worth £13,000 each, are for engine starting batteries for the Republic of Sudan Government Railways and the Government of Kuwait.

Shoes for Russia

The Co-operative Wholesale Society have won an order worth £40,000 for supplying men's and women's shoes to Russia.

Transformers in Africa

South Wales Switchgear of Blackwood have received orders for transformers from Nyasaland, Uganda and Nigeria.

Glandless Pumps for Australia

Hayward Tyler & Co. Ltd., Luton, are to supply over £100,000 worth of glandless circulation pumps for installation at the Munmorah Power Station, New South Wales.

TURKIV SISE ve CAM FABRIKALARI A.S.

Capital: TL.75,000,000

Head Office: ISTANBUL - TURKEY

TURKEY'S GLASSWARE AND PLATE GLASS PRODUCTION

PASABAHCE FACTORY: Manufactures all kinds of beautiful Turkish household wares including decorative plates and vases in traditional Turkish patterns, also various containers such as perfume, pharmaceutical, alcoholic, water and soft beverage bottles. This plant was built in 1935 at Pasabahce on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. Its starting capacity was 3,000 tons per year and it is estimated that by 1965, capacity will reach 50,000 tons.

CAYIROVA FACTORY: The window and sheet glass factory at Cayirova is turning out 37,500 tons of 3 to 8 m/m. per year.

Furthermore, Turkish glassware and Plate glass is being exported with great success to American markets and also to Europe and Cyprus and enjoys wide popularity among tourists.

This Company has district representatives and retail shops in the main cities of this country.

This Initial represents the **finest in Turkish Glassware**

For more information write to Head Office:

ANADOLU SIGORTA HAN KAT 5, GALATA ISTANBUL — TURKEY

P.B.666, Galata-Istanbul **Cable: Camis-Istanbul**

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	Aug. 2	Nov. 1
Outside Europe	July 5	Oct. 4
Europe	June 7	Sept. 6

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096, Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

* indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

† indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified Lists

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2, July 5 and June 7 respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

No change.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

TORONTO: CANADIAN RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION CONVENTION AND EXHIBITION – March 9-12 1964.
* At Automotive Building Exhibition Park. Apply, D. G. Adamson, Canadian Restaurant Association 60, Avenue Road, Toronto 5, Ontario.

SAN FRANCISCO: 7TH WORLD TRADE FAIR SEPTEMBER 10-20, 1964.
Apply, US World Trade Fair, 331, Madison Avenue, New York. 17 N.Y.

EUROPE

Additions:

ESSEN: SECOND INTERNATIONAL CARAVAN EXHIBITION – October 9-13, 1963.
* Apply, Herr Kronefeld, German Caravan Manufacturers Association, c/o Westfalia-Werke K.G., 4832 Wieden-brueck i.w., Postfach 104.

BORDEAUX: 44TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 13-25, 1964.
* Administration de la Foire Int. Bordeaux, 12 Place de la Bourse, Bordeaux.

PARIS: SALON INTERNATIONAL DES INDUSTRIES ET ARTS DU FEU – (Glassware, China and Pottery) June 14-22, 1964.
* Apply, Monsieur le President, Salon International de Industries et Arts due Feu, 32 rue de Paradis, Paris 10e.

STRASBOURG: 39TH EUROPEAN FAIR – September 3-15, 1964.
* Apply, Foire de Strasbourg, 9 rue Brulee, Strasbourg.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL LEATHER WEEK – September 10-15, 1964.
* Apply, Semaine International du Cuir, 2 rue Edouard VII, Paris 9e.

PARIS: INTERNATIONAL OFFICE EQUIPMENT EXHIBITION (SICOB) – October 8-17, 1964.
* Apply, Salon International de la Equipment de Bureau, 6 Place de Valois Paris.

PARIS: 7TH INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (RUBBER AND PLASTICS) EXHIBITION – April 21-May 2, 1965.
Apply: Butler's Advertising Service Ltd., Fenwick House, 292 High Holborn London, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: CHAncery 4224/5).

British Floral Display in Hamburg

BRITISH FLORISTS played a leading part in the Interflora International Congress, which attracted some 3,000 delegates from all parts of the world to Hamburg last week. In a goodwill message read at the opening, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, expressed his pride in the unanimous election of a Briton, Mr. Guy Giddins, to be chairman of the international design school of instruction, which was a feature of the event. The President continued: 'We are a nation of gardeners, but have no monopoly in the love of flowers. The language they speak is universal and their message is of peace and kindness. I am sure this is the spirit of Hamburg during the season of "Plants and Flowers", and hope it may long prevail.'

Two British women floral designers created, with the technical advice of the aircraft manufacturers and BEA, a model in carnations of the new Trident airliner which is shortly being put into the European service. A life-size model in flowers of St. George tackling the Dragon, flanked by the emblems of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, was the main British floral presentation in the international hall. In the Bridal Floral Olympiade eight nations put on bridal groups, with complementary flowers, representative of each country's customs. The British group was made up of a bride, bridegroom, two bridesmaids and bride's mother. The women were Norman Hartnell models who flew out from London and wore clothes which the Queen's dressmaker had created specially for the occasion.

The Interflora Congress was one event in a six-months International Horticultural Exhibition. It has included a British prestige centrepiece arranged by the Royal Horticultural Society, and participation by members of the Federation of British Horticultural Exporters who showed roses, orchids, shrubs, and gardening implements.

Trade Fairs Guide

A fourth edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports—Hints For the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Reference: G.D. 1361/62.)

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

British Hi-Fi Display in Amsterdam

THE BOARD OF TRADE is collaborating with the Audio Manufacturers' Group in organizing a British display at the International Exhibition of Radio, Television and Electronic Equipment (FIRATO), in Amsterdam, from September 13 to 22.

Nineteen manufacturers will have exhibits on the official stand. They will show a wide range of equipment, including tape-recorders, record-players, amplifiers, loud-speakers and radios. The stand will cover 2,600 sq. ft. It will include an accoustically-treated demonstration room and an information desk staffed by the Group. This will be the first official British display at FIRATO and the Group's third trade fair venture overseas. The Group had successful displays at the British Exhibition, New York, in 1960, and, in collaboration with the Board of Trade, at the International Hi-Fidelity and Stereophonic Exhibition, Paris, in 1961.

Britain exported £14·6 million worth of tape-recording, gramophone and domestic radio equipment last year.

British Nursery Goods Display in Cologne

THE BOARD OF TRADE are collaborating with the British Nursery Goods Association in organizing a British display at the fourth International Babies' and Children's Fair, Cologne, from October 18 to 20.

Twelve manufacturers will exhibit on the official British stand. They will show a wide range of products for babies and children, including feeding sets, prams, cots and bedding. The stand will cover over 2,000 sq. ft. This will be the first official British display at the International Babies' and Children's Fair, and the Association's first venture overseas.

The fair last year attracted 305 exhibitors, including 103 from outside Germany, and was visited by over 6,400 trade buyers.

EXPORT PUBLICITY FOR INDUSTRY

Publicity for British exporters can often be obtained through use of the facilities of the Central Office of Information, who are concerned with collecting from industry items suitable for dissemination overseas by way of the Government information services. The C.O.I. are interested in news items, feature article material, photographs, tape recordings for radio, films for television and other screening. Contact should be made with the nearest Regional Office:

NORTHERN: Mr. J. White Shand, Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Newcastle 28543 – Telex 53277).

EAST & WEST RIDINGS: Mr. T. J. Hunt, 42 Eastgate, Leeds, 2. (Leeds 30474-Telex 55119).

NORTH MIDLAND: Mr. D. de M. Guilfoyle, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham. (Nottingham 46221 – Telex 37572).

EASTERN: Mr. P. L. K. Schwabe, Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Cambridge 58951 – Telex 81187).

LONDON & SOUTH EASTERN: Mr. M. F. Hackett, Hercules Road Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1. (Waterloo 2345 – Telex 22737/8).

SOUTHERN: Mr. P. T. Ede, Government Building No. 3, Whiteknights, Reading. (Reading 61122. Telex 84126 – "for C.O.I.").

SOUTH WESTERN: Mr. W. J. D. Irving, 61/63 Queens Road, Bristol, 8. (Bristol 293761/2 – Telex 44203).

MIDLAND: Mr. R. Dean, Windsor House, Temple Row, Birmingham, 2. (Central 7234/9 – Telex 33376).

NORTH WESTERN: Mr. H. V. Tillotson, Coronation House, 1 New Brown Street, Manchester, 4. (Blackfriars 2286 – Telex 66199).

SCOTTISH OFFICE: Scottish Information Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1. (Edinburgh Waverley 2501).

ULSTER OFFICE: Director of Information, Government Information Service, Stormont, Belfast. (Belfast 63210).

WELSH OFFICE: Mr. Idris Evans, 42 Park Place, Cardiff. (Cardiff 30441 – Telex 49327).

EXPORT DRIVE

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Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

India and USSR

INDIA AND THE USSR signed a new five-year trade agreement in Moscow on June 10. This trade agreement replaces the previous one, which expires on December 31, 1963, and is essentially much the same. There are two annexes attached to the trade agreement giving a schedule of the goods to be imported to and exported from the two countries. These are as follows:

Annexure to the Trade Agreement of June 10, 1963. Schedule of Goods for Export from India to USSR.

Mica.
Raw Jute.
Wool, raw.
Goat skins, raw semi-tanned and tanned.
Tobacco.
Essential oils.
Shellac.
Vegetable oils, including castor oil.
Jute bags.
Jute cloth.
Coffee.
Tea.
Spices (black pepper and cardamom).
Bananas, fresh.
Cashew kernels.
Cotton piece-goods.
Woollen cloth.
Leather footwear.
Opium.
Handicrafts.
Coir goods.
Sheep casings.
De-Oiled cakes.
Groundnuts HPS.
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, including quinine salts, strychnine/papavarine/ephedrine/steroid hormones and Vitamin A natural.
Various chemical products including insecticides.
Books, periodicals and postage stamps.
Exposed cinematographic films.
Engineering products including metal cutting precision tools/pumps, compressors, components and ancillaries for chemical and oil industries/textile machinery including hosiery machinery and needles/fans, air conditioners and other electro-technical appliances/zip fasteners/razor blades.
Woollen and cotton knitted wear, including hosiery.
Men's shirts.
Fancy leather goods.
Fruit juices and canned fruits.
Spectacle frames.
Linoleum and Tarpaulins.
Other goods.

Annexure to the Trade Agreement of June 10, 1963. Schedule of Goods for Export from USSR to India.

Machine tools and other metal working machines.
Power and electro-technical equipment.
Generating sets (diesel and petrol), turbines and generators.
Mining equipment.
Lifting and transport equipment; cranes and hoisting equipment, including mobile and EOT cranes.
Construction and earth-moving equipment, including excavators, dumpers, crawler tractors, bulldozers, scrapers, motorgraders.
Metallurgical equipment.
Geological prospecting and oil drilling equipment and spare parts.
Machinery for food industry.
Cotton/Woollen textile machinery.
Printing machinery and polygraphic equipment.
Laboratory testing machines, optical and control measuring apparatus, metal cutting instruments and abrasive grains.
Ball, roller and taper bearings.
Wheel tractors components, agricultural machinery and spare parts.
Machinery repair and servicing equipment.
River transport, dredging, marine diesel engines and other equipment.
Aircraft-Helicopters and spare parts.
Spare parts, components, industrial material, etc., for H.E.C. Ranchi, and Bhilai Steel Plant.
Steel Mill Rolls.
Other machinery and equipment.
Oil products.
Rolled steel products.
Tin plates.
Pipes.
Pig iron foundry grade.
Gas cylinders.
Zinc.
Lead.
Platinum.
Power cables.
Caustic soda.
Other chemicals.
Intermediates for dyes.
Raw film, photographic paper and materials.
Ammonium sulphate.
Muriate of potash.
Asbestos, raw.
Refractories.
Woodpulp.
Newsprint.
Paper – kraft, packing and other varieties.
Medicines and drugs in bulk.
Medical and veterinary instruments and equipment.
Books and periodicals and postage stamps.
Exposed cinematographic film.
Industrial explosives.
X-Ray films.
Raw emeralds.
Calculating machines.
Other goods.

Spain and Czechoslovakia

THE SPANISH Ministry of Commerce in their bulletin *Informacion Comercial Espanola* of July 4 have announced that a banking agreement was signed on June 20 between the Spanish Institute of Foreign Exchange and the Czechoslovak State Bank.

The agreement envisages an exchange of trade to a value of U.S. dollars 8,500,000 in each direction. In the list of Spanish exports to Czechoslovakia the main items are citrus fruits, dry fruit, minerals and non-ferrous metals, raw cork and its manufactures. Czechoslovak exports to Spain will comprise chiefly machine tools, hops, cement, malt and chemical products.

The period covered by the agreement is not mentioned in the Spanish announcement, but it is presumed that the arrangement is valid for one year from the date of signature.

The complete lists of the commodities to be exchanged between the two countries may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Spain and Argentina

INFORMATION about the new trade agreement between Spain and Argentina was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 2 (page 261).

The two countries also signed a payments protocol which supersedes all previous arrangements. From July 10, all commercial and financial transactions will be settled in freely convertible currency.

The full text of the payments protocol, in English translation, may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.53, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

Greece and Cyprus

THE GREEK MINISTRY of Commerce has announced that the Trade Agreement concluded between Greece and Cyprus on August 24, 1962 has been extended for a further year until August 24, 1964.

A translation into English of the text of the Agreement may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

(Continued on next page)

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Nigeria and USSR

THE FEDERATION of Nigeria and the Soviet Union signed the first trade agreement between the two countries in Moscow on July 2. It is reported to provide for most favoured nation treatment in questions of trade and merchant shipping. Under the agreement the text of which was initialed in Lagos last March, Russia will supply Nigeria with cars, tractors, farm machinery, cement, rolled ferrous metal products, fabrics, soap and food. In return Nigeria will export to Russia cocoa beans, cotton, rubber and other commodities.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 5126, Whitehall, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7844).

Republic of Tunisia and Benelux

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 18-21, 1963, announced the renewal of the trade agreement between Tunisia and the Netherlands and the Belgo--Luxemburg Economic Union.

The agreement is renewed for a further period of one year from April 1, 1963. Quotas attached to the agreement remain unchanged.

The French text of this announcement may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Pakistan and Afghanistan

The Trade Commissioner in Karachi has cabled to say that, according to the Ministry of External Affairs, the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan has now been opened and that transit arrangements are back to normal. This announcement follows the signing of an Agreement between the two countries to re-establish diplomatic relations between them; news of this was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 14.

Selling to Federal and Provincial Public Departments in Canada

A REVISED edition of *'Selling to Federal and Provincial Public Departments in Canada'* has been published by the Board of Trade. This booklet was prepared by the British Trade Commissioner Service in Canada and is a revision of the booklet issued in December, 1959.

It explains briefly the opportunities that exist for British companies and their agents to sell their products to Federal and Provincial Public Departments in Canada, giving details of the purchasing policy and practice of the Departments of National Defence and Defence Production and other Federal Government Departments and Provincial Governments. There are appendices which give figures of expenditure by Federal Government Departments, a list of the principal purchasing offices of Canadian Government Departments in Ottawa, and lists of Provincial Government Purchasing Officers.

British businessmen who are interested in this market can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928. Telex 25955.

Madrid Arrangement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin

THE TEXT of this Arrangement, as revised at Lisbon in 1958, has now been published by H.M. Stationery Office as Command Paper 2103 (Treaty Series No. 56 (1963)). Copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office or from the Sale Branch of the Patent Office. Price 1s., by post 1s. 3d.

The Lisbon text of the Arrangement entered into force on June 1, 1963, and not on February 17, 1963, as stated in the announcement published on page 484 of February 22, 1963, issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Statesman's Year Book

The 1963 – the centenary – edition of the Statesman's Year Book, a work of reference on world affairs, has been published. Copies: Macmillan and Co Ltd., London. Price 50s.

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 433), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Railway Wagons for Queensland Railways Commission. August 28. E.S.B. 24472/63.
Water Storage Reservoir for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. August 20. E.S.B. 24168/63.*
Transformers for State Electricity Commission of Queensland. August 21. E.S.B. 24702/63.*
Transformers for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. September 18. E.S.B. 25015/63.
Seat Cushions for Victorian Railways, Melbourne. August 21. E.S.B. 25016/63.*

Electricity Commission of New South Wales:
Chlorination Plant. September 16. E.S.B. 24773/63.*
Electrical Equipment. September 16. E.S.B. 24774/63.*

Postmaster General's Department:
Electron Tubes. October 10. E.S.B. 24775/63.*
Thermionic Tubes. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 22708/63.

BURMA

Oil Burning Equipment for Inland Water Transport Board. August 31. E.S.B. 24469/63.*

Civil Stores Committee (I):
Wire. August 27. E.S.B. 24769/63.*
Batteries. August 27. E.S.B. 24770/63.*
Engineers' Levels. August 26. E.S.B. 24788/63.*
Electrodes. August 26. E.S.B. 24790/63.*
Tyres and Tubes. August 27. E.S.B. 24772/63.*
Rope. August 27. E.S.B. 24771/63.*
Soldering Lead. August 27. E.S.B. 24768/63.
Auto-Transformer Starters. August 26. E.S.B. 24789/63.*
Waterproof Materials. August 22. E.S.B. 24473/63.*

CEYLON

Construction of Electrical Distribution System for Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power. September 10. E.S.B. 24734/63.
Refrigerators for Ministry of Finance, Government Stores Department. August 20. E.S.B. 24500/63.

CHILE

Automatic Telephone Exchange for the Ministry of Public Works. August 23. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 24765/63.*

COLOMBIA

Laboratory Equipment for El Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal. August 26. E.S.B. 24776/63.*
Metal Superstructures for Bogota Electricity Company. August 30. E.S.B. 24475/63.

COSTA RICA

El Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad:
Automatic Telephone Exchanges. October 22. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 25018/63.*
Road Materials; Laboratory Testing Equipment. September 3. Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 24739/63.

EGYPT

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products for Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation. September 2. E.S.B. 22718/63.
Transformer Sub-Stations for Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration. October 3. E.S.B. 24786/63.*

Phosphate Ore Plant for General Organization for Executing the Five-year Plan. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 1. E.S.B. 12894/63.*

GERMANY

Vehicles for Joint Purchasing and Contracting Office. August 30. E.S.B. 24740/63.*

GREECE

Broadcasting and Television Equipment for Hellenic National Broadcasting Institute. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 38987/62.*

Hellenic State Railways:
Electric Fork Lift Trucks. September 10. E.S.B. 24779/63.*
Rubber Hose Couplings. August 30. E.S.B. 24785/63.*

Institute of Social Insurance, Athens:
Orthopedic Nails. August 20. E.S.B. 24704/63.*
Perforating Machines. August 20. E.S.B. 24166/63.*

The Ministry of Trade:
Soil Scientific Instruments. (Further Information.) Re-issue of tender for one Conductivity Bridge. Closing date September 5. E.S.B. 24607/62.*
Generating Sets. September 5. E.S.B. 24470/63.*
Motorcycle Combinations. August 22. E.S.B. 24471/63.*
Cameras; Tape Recorders. August 23. E.S.B. 24497/63.*
Welding Electrodes. September 2. E.S.B. 24496/63.*

INDIA

Air Compressors for Madras State Electricity Board. August 30. E.S.B. 24722/63.*
Battery Locomotives for Procurement Circle, Nangal Township. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 25. E.S.B. 16262/63.
Coal Handling Plant for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. September 19. E.S.B. 24760/63.
Coaxial Carrier Equipment for Indian Posts and Telegraph Department. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to August 27. E.S.B. 20487/63.*
Electric Shovel and Power Cable for Talwara Township. October 26. E.S.B. 24762/63.*
Lathes for Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. September 25. E.S.B. 24763/63.*
Port Development Project for Paradeep Port Project, Bhubaneswar. October 1. E.S.B. 24721/63.
Sluice Gates and Hoists for Superintending Engineer, Nagarjunasagar Project. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 16. E.S.B. 10964/63.
Transformers for Obra Hydel Power Station. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 24146/63.
Transformers and Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 3. E.S.B. 16059/63.
Water Treatment Plant for Government of Goa, Daman and Diu. September 19. E.S.B. 24724/63.
Water Supply and Treatment Plant for the Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. October 10. E.S.B. 24720/63.
Water Treatment Plant for Bihar State Electricity Board. August 26. E.S.B. 24719/63.

National Coal Development Corporation:
Concrete Mixers; Concrete Vibrators. August 24. E.S.B. 24717/63.*
Mine Car Tippler. August 26. E.S.B. 24716/63.*
Sand Gathering Plant. August 24. E.S.B. 24715/63.*

Rajasthan State Electricity Board:
Cable. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23891/63.*
Power Conductor and Cable Accessories. September 5. E.S.B. 24714/63.

(*Continued on next page*)

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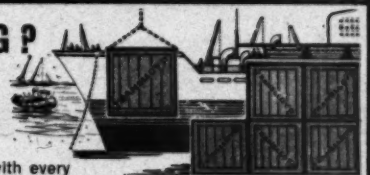

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Bombay Municipal Corporation:
Distribution Transformers. September 3. E.S.B. 24624/63.
Slaughter House Machinery and Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 25. E.S.B. 19226/63.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:
Laboratory Flotation Cells. August 27. E.S.B. 24756/63.
Moving Coil Meters. August 30. E.S.B. 24757/63.
Pumps. August 26. E.S.B. 24759/63.
Stainless Steel Sheets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24149/63.*
Stainless Steel Rods, Bars and Rounds. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24150/63.*
Stainless Steel Tubes and Fittings. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24151/63.*
Vibrating Screen. August 22. E.S.B. 24758/63.

IRAQ

Iraqi Republican Railways:
Locomotive Spare Parts. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 2. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19556/63.*
Locomotive Equipment. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 26. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19561/63.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

Chlorination Equipment for Westmeath County Council. September 20. E.S.B. 25021/63.

JORDAN

Water Supply Project for Central Water Authority. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 24725/63.

KENYA

City Council of Nairobi:
Street Lighting Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 24705/63.*
Street Lighting Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 24706/63.*
Street Lighting Equipment. September 2. E.S.B. 24707/63.*
Electric Cable. September 2. E.S.B. 24708/63.*

KUWAIT

The Ministry of Education:
Cinema Equipment. August 27. E.S.B. 24749/63.
Stationery. August 24. E.S.B. 24750/63.

MALAYA

Boilers and Ancillary Plant for Central Electricity Board. October 31. E.S.B. 24712/63.
Lighting Equipment for Malayan Railways. September 4. E.S.B. 25014/63.

Public Works Department:
Motor Graders. August 28. E.S.B. 24798/63.
Rollers. August 28. E.S.B. 25029/63.

PAKISTAN

Air-conditioning Equipment for Directorate General of Telegraph and Telephones. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 24454/63.*
Drugs and Medicines for Directorate of Industries. August 28. E.S.B. 25030/63.
Industrial Truck for Pakistan Eastern Railway. August 19. E.S.B. 25043/63.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Tractor Loader Shovels for South African Railways. August 30. E.S.B. 24794/63.*
Transporters for Natal Provincial Tender Advisory Board. September 4. E.S.B. 25026/63.*

State Tender Board:
Drilling Equipment. August 22. E.S.B. 24797/63.*
Garage Equipment. August 23. E.S.B. 25001/63.*
Laboratory Equipment. August 26. E.S.B. 25003/63.*
Cranes. August 29. E.S.B. 25002/63.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Fire Hydrants. September 18. E.S.B. 24778/63/D.L.F.*
Spare Parts for Tractors. August 30. E.S.B. 24484/63.*
Tyres and Tubes. September 4. E.S.B. 24777/63.*

SPAIN

Electrical Equipment for Ministerio de la Gobernacion. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 24753/63.
Paint for Ministry of Public Works. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 24796/63.

Air Ministry:
Semi-Trailer Tanks. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 24754/63.
Generators. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 24752/63.
Rhomboidal Antenna; Radioteleprinter Installation. (Advance Information.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 24751/63.

SUDAN

Sudan Gezira Board:
Office Machinery. August 21. E.S.B. 25050/63.*
Permanent Way Equipment. September 3. E.S.B. 25051/63.*

THAILAND

Tie Wire; Cable for Metropolitan Electricity Authority. September 6. E.S.B. 24729/63/D.L.F.*

State Railway of Thailand:
Rolling Rings. August 27. E.S.B. 25063/63.
Wagon Bogies. September 23. E.S.B. 25009/63.

Provincial Electricity Authority:
Fuse Cut-outs. August 20. E.S.B. 24728/63.*
Electrical Equipment. August 20. E.S.B. 25011/63.*
Copper Conductors. August 23. E.S.B. 25010/63.

TURKEY

Diesel Generator for Turkish Maritime Bank. August 26. E.S.B. 24791/63.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

High-pressure Gate Valve for Bureau of Reclamation. August 20. E.S.B. 24731/63.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia
Agency inquiry for electronic and electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 23162/63.)
Inquiry for deck fittings; instruments for power boats. (E.S.B. 23761/63.)
Inquiry for plant and equipment for iron ore mining project. (E.S.B. 24540/63.)
Manufacture under licence – anti-corrosion products; waterproofing materials; ceramics; plastics; furniture. (E.S.B. 24250/63.)
Economic report, June 1963. (C.R.E. 6584/G.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for machine tools; metallurgical raw materials; mineral ores; industrial equipment; metal products; chemicals; pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 19674/63.)

Brazil
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 1073/63.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for electronic components and equipment. (E.S.B. 24094/63.)
Inquiry for sports goods; camping equipment; giftware. (E.S.B. 18967/63.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for cement, acid-proof. (E.S.B. 24260/63.)

Chile
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 4475/63.)

Colombia
Economic report, January-March 1963. (C.R.E. 2478/3G.)

France
Agency inquiry for school equipment; educational supplies. (E.S.B. 20388/63.)
Agency inquiry for tea. (E.S.B. 24361/63.)
Inquiry for abrasives. (E.S.B. 24066/63.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)
Agency inquiry for steel tubes; brass tubes; stainless steel sheet; dynamo laminations and strip. (E.S.B. 24565/63.)
Agency inquiry for electrical domestic appliances; lawn mowers; garden appliances and tools; hollow-ware. (E.S.B. 23972/63.)
Agency inquiry for electrical insulating materials; stator winding automatics. (E.S.B. 21550/63.)
Agency inquiry for jute carpets. (E.S.B. 24036/63.)
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals; dietetic preparations; baby care preparations. (E.S.B. 24351/63.)
Import of foodstuffs. (C.R.E. 158/62.)
Import of speciality flour. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana
Agency inquiry for bolts and nuts. (E.S.B. 24207/63.)
Agency inquiry for textile piece-goods; millinery; clothing and accessories; footwear; hosiery; pharmaceuticals; envelope-making machinery. (E.S.B. 21603/63.)

Greece
Market report on earthmoving, roadmaking and other construction equipment. (E.S.B. 22124/63.)

Guatemala
Economic report, January-June 1963. (C.R.E. 2018/G.)

Hong Kong
Importers. (E.S.B. 23955/63.)

India
Inquiry for mechanical road sweepers. (E.S.B. 24228/63.)
Inquiry for machinery for making fish net. (E.S.B. 24048/63.)

Iraq
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 2743/63.)

Irish Republic
Agency inquiry for magnetic industrial valves. (E.S.B. 23953/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for hairdressing equipment; beauty parlour accessories and apparatus. (E.S.B. 23986/63.)
Agency inquiry for dish washing machines; air-conditioning equipment; chemicals; electrical appliances. (E.S.B. 23678/63.)

(*Continued on next page*)

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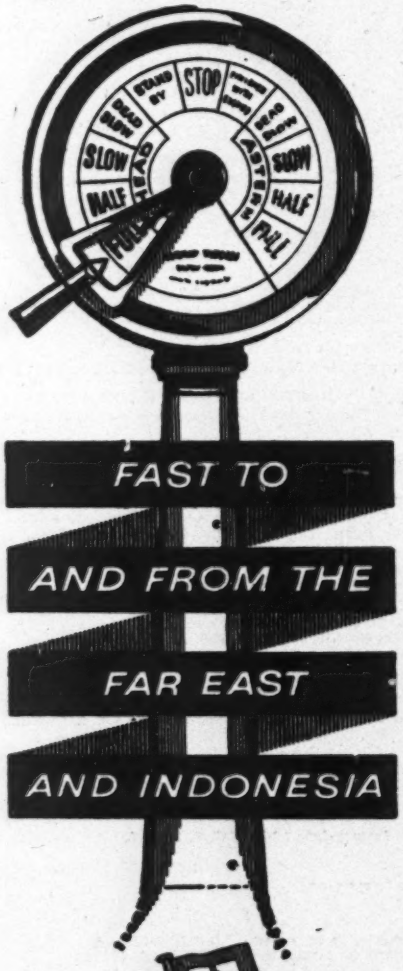

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Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Jamaica, British Honduras, Bermuda and the Bahamas
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 3998/2/G.)

Japan
Agency inquiry for crucibles; refractories; furnace equipment. (E.S.B. 17704/63.)
Agency inquiry for citric and tartaric acids. (E.S.B. 23963/63.)
Inquiry for stainless steel scrap. (E.S.B. 23757/63.)

Mexico
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 2223/2/G.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for automotive parts and accessories. (E.S.B. 24396/63.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for cotton sheeting. (E.S.B. 23993/63.)
Inquiry for sugar beet machinery. (E.S.B. 13550/63.)

Nigeria
Market report on footwear. (E.S.B. 15429/63.)

Norway
Inquiry for railway cars for overhead line maintenance. (E.S.B. 23929/63.)

Peru
Economic report, May 1963. (C.R.E. 1086/63.)

Philippines
Economic report, June 1963. (C.R.E. 1323/63.)

Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo
Market report on contractors and consulting engineers. (E.S.B. 18956/63.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 24044/63.)

South Korea
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 196/59.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for hydraulic and pneumatic products. (E.S.B. 24309/63.)
Agency inquiry for kitchen equipment for hotels; car washing service units. (E.S.B. 24012/63.)

Thailand
Inquiry for lubricating oil. (E.S.B. 21375/63.)

Trinidad and Tobago
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 4000/G.)

Uganda
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 24528/63.)
Inquiry for rubber insertion sheeting. (E.S.B. 23911/63.)
Inquiry for sports goods; toys and games. (E.S.B. 24516/63.)
Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 24503/63.)
Economic report, April-June 1963. (C.R.E. 7658/G.)

United States of America
Inquiry for radios; tape recorders and accessories. (E.S.B. 24566/63.)
Market report on pumps. (E.S.B. 21250/19/63.)
Market report on agricultural equipment. (E.S.B. 21250/15/63.)
Market report on textile machinery and accessories. (E.S.B. 21250/8/63.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for tools; bearings. (E.S.B. 24223/63.)

Studying the Handling of Paper

Thirty-nine members of the Maidstone and District Productivity Committee recently spent a day studying materials handling methods at the Larkfield, Kent, mill of Kimberly-Clark Ltd., and the Reed Paper Group's Aylesford paper mills. The visit was organized in connection with National Productivity Year.

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LIST OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal some times contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'rtm'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the list may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

FURTHER to the notices which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 26 (pages 214 to 219) and August 2 (pages 266 to 270) details of the AID allocations affecting the eleventh Global Import Quotas covering the second half of 1963, and Liberalization Lists for the year 1963, which the Turkish authorities have now published are given below.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2715).

Eleventh Quota List

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
30	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	225	25	(1)
	20	Potassium hydroxide			
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
51	32.09.39	Only dyes for finshing leather and textiles, aluminium paste, bronze paste	100	—	(2)
62	34.02	Organic surface active agents, surface active preparations and washing preparations (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkil-aryl sulphonate') (for the manufacture of auxiliary materials for the textile and the leather industries and of agricultural emulsions)	50	—	(2)
74	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution for hot or cold repair of inner tubes)	650	25	(1)
77	34.02	Only pigment binders used in the textile and leather industries (except those containing soap and dodecylbenzol sulphonate)	200	—	(2)
	38.12				
	38.19.20				
	39.02				
78	29.15.90	Only plastifiers	(Except boards manufactured by pressing sheets of paper impregnated with artificial resins (laminated plastic material) and all kinds of spongy plastics)		
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (excepting polyester boards and alkyd resins whether or not modified)			
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other (excepting polyester boards)			
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis.			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other	1,950	50	(1)
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (except galalith boards and bars)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony)			
86	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	100	25	(2)
95	40.11.11	Only tyre and inner tubes of such qualities and sizes that are not manufactured in Turkey	—	2,000	(2)*
	12				
	21				
	22				
98	41.01.11	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)	5	—	(1)
	15	Dried bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	21	Fresh calf hides (all kinds)			
	25	Dried calf hides (all kinds)			
132	56.01.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres and waste	200	—	(6)
	02.20				
	04.20				
133	56.01.10	Discontinuous synthetic fibres and waste	300	—	(6)
	02.10				
	04.10				
160	73.11	Iron and steel sections (except curtain rails, cornices, uprights and plates)	200	200	(1)
161	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes up to 2·5 in. diameter)	150	200	(1)
	19	High-pressure steel tubes			
166	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	100	(2)
191	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of 15 h.p. and over (excepting outboard)	(To be imported by official agents) —	400	(2)
192	84.06.40	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. or less (except outboard)	—	150	(2)
	80				
193	84.06.40	Petrol engines and other internal combustion engines of over 15 h.p. (except outboard)	—	50	(2)
	80				
199	84.10.22	Only turbopumps and motorpumps (except normal water pumps of up to 15 h.p. inclusive) coupled with a diesel engine or any other power, of a capacity of 250 m.3/h. and motorpumps for deep wells of any power (plunger pumps are included)	(1,000 dollars) 25	100	(2)
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well waterpumps and centrifugal pumps up to 250 m.3/h. (plunger pumps are included)			
209	84.22.10	Elevators and escalators (except cabins, cabin frames, platform doors, weights, deviation wheels, electric cables, button sets and complete electric cables). (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	200	—	(2)
210	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (excepting elevators and lifting equipment of dumper trucks up to 15 tons and mechanical and hydraulic jacks of a lifting capacity of up to 50 tons used in vehicles)	(To be imported exclusively by official agents)		
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring, extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile	—	500	(2)
212	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	200	(2)
	84.46	Only machine tools for optical glass			
214	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboard). (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	—	100	(1)
215	84.52.10	Calculating machines	(To be imported exclusively by official agents)		
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like	—	100	(1)
224	85.01.31	Electric motors. (To be imported exclusively by official agents)	200	200	(2)
	32				
	33				
245	87.01	Tractors (the specifications will be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry).	—	500	(2)*
247	87.02.13	Only dumpers and dumping trucks of a net loading capacity of 15 tons and more. (To be imported exclusively by official agents) (except panels)	—	300	(2)*
278	Miscellan.	Articles to be imported for assembling trucks, light trucks and minibuses	3,000	—	(2)
279	,,	Articles required only for the construction of motorbus chassis with motor and of motor bus bod es	500	—	(2)
280	,,	Articles requ red for the manufacture of tyres	1,000	—	(2)
285	,,	Articles required for manufacturing refrigerators	800	—	(2)
288	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries in the private sector	1,000	—	(2)*
289	,,	For the investments of the State sector (machines and equipment)	12,500	—	(2)*

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
290	„	For the investments of the private sector (machinery and equipment)	12,500	—	(2)*
291	„	Regulating and reserve quota	—	2,500	(2)*
292	„	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries	—	2,400	(2)*
300	„	For the urgent needs of the industries of the State sector	1,000	—	(2)*

Note: For headings marked *, the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Quota List.

Liberalization List

Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Remarks
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	(1)
28.25	Titanium oxides	(2)*
28.38.11	Impure copper sulphate	(2)*
28.38.19	Only pure copper sulphate	(2)*
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons	(2)
31.02 31.03 31.04 31.05	Miscellaneous chemical fertilizers	(3)*
32.05.21	Anilines, alizarines	(2)
22	Artificial organic colours	(2)
29	Other	(2)
32.07.40	Other colouring matter (except pigments obtained by treating the earth colours of Heading No. 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide or by polishing same with synthetic organic colouring matter, pigments containing zinc sulphide, iron oxides and hydrolides with organic colouring matter, lead oxides and iron oxides	(2)*
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	(2)*
38.11	Only disinfecting, insecticidal and similar preparations used in agriculture	(2)*
38.11	Only disinfecting, insecticidal and similar preparations used for health	(2)*
38.19.20	Only anti-freeze and hydraulic Oil	(2)
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	(2)*
39.02	Only prolidon with polyvinyl	(2)*
40.01.20	Only raw rubber Super 1 X and RSS 1, 2, 3 (including latex)	(1)
40.01.20	Only raw natural rubber quality RSS 4 (for tyre factories)	(1)*
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	(1)
40.06.29	Only adhesives of a synthetic or natural rubber basis coated on a support of paper, cellulose and similar artificial plastic material	(2)
40.14.20	Only inner tubes used as mould (block) for repairing (retreading) and manufacturing tyres	(2)
41.01.12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	(1)*
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more	
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	
48.01.44	Kraft paper for cement bags (only for the needs of cement mills and fertilizer factories)	(1)*
51.01.21 31 41 51 51.03.21	Yarn of continuous artificial textiles	(4)*
51.01.22 32 42 52 51.03.25	Yarn of continuous synthetic textiles	(4)*
57.10.10	Packing canvas	(5)
62.03.10	Jute bags	(5)
68.14.90	Friction packings for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (excepting asbestos yarn, packing, wick and brake balata)	(1)
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica	(1)
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included or mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff	(2)
69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70% of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	(1)*
40	Chromite	
90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	
69.03.14 15 19 90	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports)	(2)
70.08	Safety glass and unbreakable glass	(1)
70.11	Glass for electric bulbs	(2)
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks	(1)
70.14.90	Only headlight and stoplight glass for vehicles	(2)
70.18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles	(1)
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers	(2)
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather and glass parts of machines, motors and vehicles	
70.20	(a) Only glass wool	(2)
	(b) Felt made of glass fibre	
71.02.10	Only diamonds for industry	(1)
73.02	Ferro-alloys	(1)
73.04	Only iron and steel shot	(1)
73.05.10	Only iron and steel powder	(1)
73.12	Only iron and steel strips up to 400 mm. wide (for pipe factories)	(2)*
73.13.10 20 30 40 50 70 80 90	Iron and steel sheets (except plain black sheets up to a thickness of 4·75 mm. and scaled sheets of any thickness)	(1)*
73.13.10 20 30 40 50 70 80 90	Only scaled sheets	(1)*
73.13.60	Tin plate	(1)
90	Only lacquered tin plate	
73.15	Alloy and high carbon steel	(1)*
74.03.19	Only phosphorous-bronze rods	(1)
74.04.20	Only phosphorous-bronze plates and strips	(1)
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	(1)
76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips	(1)
76.05	Only aluminium powder containing 2% of oil or less	(1)
76.16.51	Only aluminium washers for the manufacture of soft tubes	(1)
76.16.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions)	(2)
79.01.10	Unwrought zinc	(1)*
80.01.10	Unwrought tin	(1)
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire	(1)
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips	(1)
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake	(1)
84.01.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	(2)
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.06.90	Parts (except cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt and bronze bearings in steel cases) (including air-cooled cylinder jackets of pressed steel)	(2)
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.08.80	Parts of other motor and engines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.09.20	Parts	(2)
84.10.23	Only fuel, oil and circulation pumps being part of diesel and gasoline engines	(2)
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.11	Air, vacuum and oil pumps which are parts of machines and motor vehicles of No. 84.23	(2)
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	(2)
84.22.90	Only spare parts and parts of elevators, travelling cranes and telphers (except cabin, cabin frame, platform door, weight deviation wheel, button set, and parts and electric material of travelling bridges)	(2)
84.24	Agricultural, cultivating and soil preparation machinery (except shears of animal driven ploughs including those for tractors) (except discs)	(2)*
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body and chassis) (except animal driven ploughshares, disc harrow discs and disc plough discs)	(2)
84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines and implements	(2)*
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts (except knives for harvesters) of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines	(2)
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	(2)
84.28	Other agricultural and forestry machinery and appliances (except incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	(7)*
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder	(2)
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.34.29	Only parts and spares and printing type (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.36.20 90	Only saw gins	(7)*
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.40.90	Parts and spares (except inner and outer body and tub)	(2)*
84.41.90	Other parts and spares (excluding chassis, plates, legs and cabinets)	(2)
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	(2)
84.44	Only rolling mill rolls and moulds	(2)
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	(2)
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	(2)
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (except body and chassis and drawers)	(2)
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, sieving and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats)	(2)
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls and jaws)	(2)
84.57.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	(2)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Tariff Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	(2)
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles	(2)
85.12.35	Parts (except body, chassis and parts of electric irons) (thermo-couples of pressing irons included)	(2)
85.15.90	Parts entirely unassembled not containing any electric connection and medium frequency coil (except chassis, printed circuits, box, rear cover, front frame, scale glass, loudspeaker cloth, dial and cord, fixing pieces of metal or plastic)	(2)
85.18	Electrical condensers	(2)
85.19.10	Only relays used for protecting the electric circuit	(2)
85.19.20	Non-heating resistances, potentiometers and rheostats	(2)
85.19.40	Only selectors, headlamps push-pull switches, contact switches, starters of fluorescent lamps and mercury vapour lamps and starting automats	(2)
85.19.90	Parts of plugs, of H.T. fuses of thermic and magnetic switches, of star-triangle switches exceeding 25 amp., of circuit breakers, of power sectioners, of lightning arresters and of relays	(2)
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles	(2)
85.20.90	Parts and spares	(2)
85.21	Electronic bulbs, tubes and valves	(2)
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electronic uses, made of agglomerated or baked, carbon or graphite (except brushes for electrical machinery and appliances)	(2)
87.06	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Heading No. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided they are indicated in the parts catalogues) (except balata, bronze bearings in steel cases, exhaust tubes and silencers and current operated hooters working by creating a draught)	(2)
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within 84.06.90)	(2)
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analyzing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus	(2)
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks)	(2)
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods, mineral substances and mineral carbides	(2)
84.62	All kinds of bearings	(2)
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (except transmission shaft bearings and bronze bearing in steel shells)	(2)
85.01.50	Reaction coils used in radio, TSF, current carrier and electronic apparatus (except fluorescent and valve ballasts and transformer coils)	(2)
85.01.90	Parts (except body and chassis, transformer coils and carbon brushes)	(2)

Note: For the headings marked *, the same clauses governing permission are applicable as those which appear opposite the headings in the Liberalization List.

REMARKS

(1) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds.
(2) Applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States from Turkish resources.
(3) Goods under Heading No. 31.02 may be imported only from the United States with AID funds. For goods under Heading Nos. 31.03, 31.04 and 31.05 applications for the United States shall be paid out of AID funds, and for zones outside the United States from Turkish resources.
(4) May be imported only from the United States with AID funds. Those of 20 deniers or less and polyester and polypropylene shall be paid from Turkish resources.
(5) To be financed only from AID funds. (May be imported only from AID eligible sources (countries other than Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, the United Kingdom, Albania, Bulgaria, Communist China, North Korea, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Cuba and Russia.))
(6) Sixty per cent of the quota to be imported from the United States with AID funds. The balance to be paid from Turkish resources.
(7) Since the goods under Heading Nos. 84.28 and 84.36.20 and 90 which were marked AID in the list published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2 (pages 266 to 270) are not allowed to be imported under AID legislation, the AID references against these headings should be deleted.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 344 published as Government Notice No. 499 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of July 26, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on:

Barium chromate and strontium chromate from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance.

Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 9192/63.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Prohibition of Imports and Fiscal Import Duty Modifications

TWO DECREES of the Federal Republic of Cameroon, which were reported in the French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of May 15, and which concern the importation of certain alcoholic drinks, are summarized below:

1. **Prohibition of Importation:** The importation of the following is in future forbidden:
   (a) Wines with alcohol added (fortified wines) of more than 12°.
   (b) Spirits, other than rums and tafias of wine spirit, of grape marc, of fruit or grain.
   (c) Aperitive drinks with a wine base (aperitives properly called, vermouths) of more than 18°.
   (d) Liqueur wines (port etc.) of more than 23°.
   (e) Absinthes, and other liqueurs which can be classed as similar to absinthe from the fact that they contain ketonic essences (wormwood, tansy, caraway).
   (f) Bitters, gentian bitters, *goudrons* and similar (drinks with artichoke base etc.) of more than 30°, of which the sugar content is less than 200 grammes per litre.
   (g) Aniseed spirits, of more than 45°, sold as aperitive or digestive drinks, and whatever their sugar content.
2. **Fiscal Import Duty Modifications:** Aniseed liqueurs, which where previously included under the tariff heading 'others', are now specified separately and are subject to a fiscal import duty of 200 per cent *ad valorem* instead of 120 per cent. These liqueurs may not be imported into the Cameroon Republic unless their alcoholic content is less than 45° (see 1 (g) above).

The application of the above ruling is suspended for the present in West Cameroon, pending the issue of a common tariff for both West and East Cameroon.

Inquiries regarding these announcements should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

WEST AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION

Fiscal Import Duty Modifications

THE SENEGAL *Journal Officiel* dated July 13, 1963, published the following details of tariff modifications:

Tariff No.	Description	Fiscal Import Duty
71-07-01	Gold or gold alloys (including platinum-plated gold), unwrought or semi-manufactured: *A:* Unwrought, in lumps, ingots, pellets, native gold (gramme)	5%
71-05-01	Silver or silver alloys (including silver gilt and platinum-plated silver), unwrought or semi-manufactured: *A:* Unwrought, in lumps (gramme)	5%
15-10-00	Industrial fatty acids, acid oils from refining, industrial fatty alcohols	15% (1)

(1) Excepting fatty acids and acid oils from refining, which are exempt.

The French text of these decrees may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E58, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Hints to Businessmen Visiting Israel

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Israel has been published in the series of 'Hints to Businessmen'.

British businessmen who intend visiting that country on export business can obtain copies of the booklet on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

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REPUBLIC OF MALI

Fiscal Import Duty Modifications

THE MALI Republic *Journal Officiel* of February 15, has announced the following tariff modifications:

Tariff No.	Description	New Fiscal Import Duty
48-01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:	
	Made in continuous lengths, single ply:	
E4	Other	5%
49-11	Pictures, prints, photographs and other printed matter, obtained by any process:	
	Other printed matter and reproductions, not elsewhere specified or included:	
D1	Administrative printed matter and forms . . .	15%

The French text of this announcement may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

CEYLON

Import Quotas

IMPORT CONTROL Trade Notice No. 15 issued by the Ceylon Controller of Imports and Exports on July 19, 1963, made the following announcements about import quotas for 1963 and 1964:

Import Quotas which were issued to the trade in January/March, 1963 and which remain unutilized up to date are liable to cancellation without further notice.

Balance Import Quotas for 1963 are now being released to the trade These include:

Textiles.	Building materials.	Agricultural implements.
Motor spares.	Engineering stores.	Oil lamps (including chimneys, globes and mantles).
Motor tyres and tubes.	Paints and distempers.	
	Explosives.	
Domestic ware.	Photographic materials.	Sports goods.
Toys.		

Import Quotas for 1964 will be released to the trade during December this year (in accordance with a Scheme of Ceylonization of Trade to be announced in due course).

Import Quotas for 1964 will not be granted to importers who are unable to provide documentary proof in support of their import Declarations. All Import licences issued to importers whose Declarations are found to be false will be cancelled.

Non-Quota Items. Importers are reminded that in respect of any essential commodities which may not be included in the Quota Items Nos. 1-142 applications for import licences should be made in the manner prescribed by para. 6 of Import Control Trade Notice No. 3 of November 10, 1962. The applications should be addressed to:

Unit 12A – Machinery and electrical equipment and parts thereof. (Customs Division Code 71 and 72).

Unit 15 – Other than machinery and equipment.

Manufacturing industries may apply to the Actual-User Licensing Division (Units 1-5) of this department for their full requirements of raw materials for the balance period ending December 31, 1963. Import Quotas for 1964 will be released during October-November this year. For this purpose an Import Quota Registration Scheme for manufacturing industries will be announced shortly.

Proposed Tariff Amendments

THE FOLLOWING information on proposed changes in certain import duties which were announced by the Ceylon Minister of Finance in his Budget Statement of August 1 has been received:

Increases in Duty

(1) Import duties on certain luxury items such as electrical appliances, (e.g. washing machines, refrigerators, floor polishers, tape recorders), carpets, luxury bathroom fittings, fancy electric lighting accessories, silver plate and gold plate ware, costume jewellery, luxury apparel and wall floor tiles will be raised to 200-300 per cent. Limited import allocations will be granted next year for these items.

(2) Import duties will be raised on goods which are being produced in Ceylon.

(3) Duty on super petrol will be raised by 10 cents per gallon.

Reductions in Duty

Item	*Proposed Reduction*
(1) Cotton sarees	11%
(2) Artificial silk piece-goods	14%
(3) Crepe and satin	9%
(4) Kerosene oil	4 cents or 33%
(5) Motor car spare parts	17%

It is also understood that there is to be some reduction in the import duty on cotton piece-goods.

Other changes

(1) The margins between preferential and non-preferential rates widened by 20 per cent surcharge of a year ago will be restored in accordance with the requirements of GATT.

(2) Minor amendments to round off the duties on certain items and also to increase duties on a number of other non-essential items.

(3) The Minister promised a revision of the Customs Tariff to have a unified structure based on the International Trade Classification. He will review the practice of levying duties on certain imports on the basis of wholesale market values.

No further information is available at present. Full details of the changes will be published as soon as these are received.

BURMA

Private Commission Agents

THE REGISTRATION of private commission agents in Burma has been cancelled with effect from August 1, 1963, and private commission agents as distinct from importers will not be allowed to clear through the customs goods shipped to Burma after July 31, 1963.

In the case of goods unavoidably shipped after this date no mention of a commission agent must appear either on the shipping documents or on the consignments themselves. This embargo does not apply to BEDC subsidiaries which can still function as commission agents or to private firms importing direct.

First Telex Service to Ceylon

THE GENERAL Post Office announce that Ceylon got its first telex service when a new link was opened between Britain and Ceylon on July 31.

A message of greetings from the Ceylon Minister of Public Works and Posts to Mr. Reginald Bevins, Postmaster General, inaugurated the service.

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SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government propose to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
(A) Chemicals	(i) Aluminium sulphate. (Paper grade only.)
	(ii) Ammonia.
	(iii) Ammonium nitrate.
	(iv) Ammonium polyphosphates.
	(v) Ammonium sulphate nitrate.
	(vi) Fertilizers. (Granulated, mixed and compounded.)
	(vii) Fertilizers. (Liquid agricultural formulations.)
	(viii) Gypsum and gypsum products.
	(ix) Nitro phosphates.
	(x) Phosphorus chemicals.
	(xi) Salts of sulphuric and hydrofluoric acids.
	(xii) Sulphur. (Dust, emulsion, pure and mixed.)
	(xiii) Sulphur dioxide.
	(xiv) Tin chemicals.
	(xv) Urea.
(B) Operation of a grain silo	Grain treated and processed in silos of a minimum storage capacity of 20,000 tons

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before August 26, 1963. Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries Legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317), quoting reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

Cranes for Switzerland

Mr. Alan Green (*right*), Minister of State, Board of Trade, discusses technical details of the latest Jones crane destined for the Swiss market, where it will be used in the construction of the new Zurich-Berne link tunnel, with Mr. R. G. Hooker, managing director of K. & L. Steelfounders and Engineers Ltd., Letchworth. Mr. Ian Macleod-Smith, Jones Cranes sales director, is seen in the centre background. The Minister was visiting firms in Luton and district in continuation of his series of export visits.

AUSTRALIA

Import Licensing

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise has issued a revised copy of the Schedule of Categories of goods remaining subject to import licensing control.

The Schedule is reproduced below and incorporates all amendments made to the former Schedule of Categories (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 2, 1962, page 916) up to and including July 17, 1963.

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Bank A.39 *See note at foot of Schedule.	Used, secondhand or disposals machinery or equipment, and parts thereof, of the class or kind specified in L.I. 1963/12	ADM.
ex 139 A 1	Aluminium ingots (Grouped with ex 139 A2 Aluminium alloy ingots.)	ADM.
ex 139 A 1	Balance – other unwrought aluminium	ADM.
ex 139 A 2	Aluminium alloy ingots (Grouped with ex 139 A1 Aluminium ingots.)	ADM.
ex 139 A 2	Balance – other unwrought aluminium alloys	ADM.
ex 176 A	Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11 (Grouped with ex 359 D Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11.)	ADM.
ex 176 A	Balance – excluding roller bearings	A
ex 291 H	Douglas fir, hemlock and balsam	A
ex 291 H	Balance – excluding radiata pine and balsa	A
ex 291 L	Timber, dressed or moulded, n.e.i., etc. – excluding weatherboards, flooring boards and linings	A
ex 359 D	Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11 (Grouped with ex 176 A Bearings of classes, sizes and types equivalent to the range listed in attachment 'A' to L.I. 1963/11.)	ADM.
ex 370	Goods for which the licensing treatment under their substantive item is exempt	Exempt ADM.
ex 370 449	Balance – other goods for Government Departments	According to substantive item.
	Goods admitted under By-law	

* Goods covered by Bank A39 include:
(a) Earthmoving or excavating vehicles, machinery or equipment (e.g. tractors, rock buggies, dumpers, graders, loaders, ditchers, draglines, mechanical shovels, excavators scrapers, bulldozers) and parts thereof.
(b) Materials handling equipmeft (e.g. cranes, forklift trucks) and parts thereof.

NICARAGUA

Customs Tariff Changes

BY DECREE No. 69 of April 4, 1963, and effective from June 28, 1963, the following changes have been made to the Nicaraguan Customs Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	New Duty	Old Duty
599-01-04	Other synthetic plastic materials and artificial resins in any form, unmanufactured:	(U.S. $ per	Gross Kilo)
599-01-04-01	Sheets, shapes, strips, tubes and rods	0·30 + 20% *ad val.*	From 'Free' to 10% *ad val.*
599-01-04-02	Bars, blocks, leaves, plaques and plates	0·15 + 10% *ad val.*	
599-01-04-09	Others	0·03 + 5% *ad val.*	
	(Amended descriptions.)		
721-19-04	Luminous electric signs and advertisements of any system	0·90 + 30% *ad val.*	0·15 + 10% *ad val.*

JAMAICA

Customs Tariff Changes

THE JAMAICAN Minister of Finance has approved under item 38(5) of the Second Schedule to the Jamaica Customs Tariff the duty free importation of 'Sorghum' an animal food.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Ecuador – The address of the British Embassy, QUITO should read Gonzalez Suarez 111. The addresses shown for correspondence and visitors, and the telephone numbers are unchanged. The address of the Consulate, GUAYAQUIL should read Malecón Simón Bolívar 1011 and P. Ycaza. The postal address and the telephone number are unchanged.

MEXICO

Customs Tariff Changes

DECREES published in the Mexican '*Diario Oficial*' on June 5, 1963, made the following new headings to the Mexican Customs Import Tariff:

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
570.00.21	Polyethylene resins, solid, whether or not pigmented with colouring matter, except lamp black	Legal Kilo	0·05 + 6% *ad val.*
611.04.99	Shoetrees of plastic pastes	Legal Kilo	0·65 + 45% *ad val.*
630.04.09	Kraft insulating paper, of natural colour, in strips of up to 15 cms. in width and with maximum weight of 49 grams per square metre. Dielectrical minimum resistance of 8,000 volts per millimetre in thickness of dry sample, with maximum power factor of 0·5%, of ash contents inferior to 0·3% and having a minimum porosity of 150 seconds, by a Gurley densometer, when its insulating properties have been incorporated when manufactured, without being subject to posterior treatments	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
672.04.05	Aluminium foil of more than 45 and up to 52 cms. in width, weighing 1·60 grams per square decimetre, in rolls, for the manufacture of electric capacitators or condensers	Legal Kilo	0·30 + 10% *ad val.*
672.04.06	Aluminium strip of up to 6 cms. in width, weighing up to 2·50 grams per square decimetre and its grade of purity being superior to 99·85% aluminium, for the manufacture of electric capacitators or condensers	Legal Kilo	0·30 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.07	Fragile mouldings with a basis of iron oxide with a conical or bell shape, whether or not machine worked, used as inductive nucleus in the electronics industry, provided they can be identified by means of catalogues, pamphlets or photographs	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.08	Fragile mouldings with a base of iron oxide, shaped like a square or double square, whether or not machine worked, used as inductive nucleus in the electronics industry, provided they can be identified by means of catalogues, pamphlets or photographs	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.09	Fragile mouldings with a base of iron oxide shaped in the forms of bars or wires, whether or not machine worked, used as inductive nucleus in the electronics industry, provided they can be identified by means of catalogues, pamphlets or photographs	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.10	Fragile mouldings with a base of iron oxide, in shapes not determined by headings 743.00.07, 743.00.08, 743.00.09, whether or not machine worked, used in the electronics industry, provided they can be identified by means of catalogues, pamphlets or photographs	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
743.00.11	Fragile mouldings with a base of iron oxide, whether or not machine worked, used as magnetic armour in the electronics industry, provided they can be identified by means of catalogues, pamphlets or photographs	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 10% *ad val.*
890.99.04	Mechanisms for the transmission of movements of piano keys, including their spare parts, identifiable by means of catalogues proving they are intended for the manufacture of pianos	Legal Kilo	0·15 + 5% *ad val.*
	(These amendments became effective the day after their publication.)		
500.00.20	Perchloric acid	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 17% *ad val.*
500.06.11	Ammonium bromide	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
500.11.11	Calcium bromide	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 12% *ad val.*
500.15.06	Copper nitrate	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 8% *ad val.*
500.18.04	Strontium bromide	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 12% *ad val.*
500.20.03	Iron phosphate	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
500.21.08	Magnesium peroxide	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
500.21.09	Magnesium phosphate	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 9% *ad val.*
500.21.10	Magnesium bromide	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 12% *ad val.*
500.27.19	Potassium hypophosphite	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
500.37.20	Potassium bromate	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
500.30.33	Sodium hypophosphite	Gross Kilo	0·25 + 14% *ad val.*
500.31.07	Zinc peroxide	Gross Kilo	0·25 + 9% *ad val.*
501.00.26	Sulphanilic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.28	Algicin acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.30	Phenyl-ethyl-barbituric acid	Legal Kilo	0·80 + 12% *ad val.*
501.00.33	Gallic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.34	Amino-benzoic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.36	Glutamic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.40	Mandelic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.42	Undecylenic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.43	Sulphosalicylic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.44	Desoxycholic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.46	Amino acetic acid. (Glycine or glycocoll)	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.00.52	Aspartic acid	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 32% *ad val.*
501.13.09	Barium acetate	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 11% *ad val.*
501.13.10	Magnesium acetate	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 11% *ad val.*
501.15.13	Calcium stearates	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.15.14	Sodium stearates	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.20	Iron Oxalate	Legal Kilo	0·15 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.26	Sodium lactate	Legal Kilo	0·15 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.28	Sodium alginate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.35	Calcium citrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.36	Sodium citrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.37	Potassium citrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.38	Bismuth citrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.48	Magnesium gluconate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.50	Calcium lactate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.57	Copper oleate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.61	Potassium oxalate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.62	Sodium oxalate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.64	Sodium propionate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.68	Magnesium salicylate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.74	Sodium thiocyanate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.82	Calcium ascorbate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.16.87	Calcium glucoheptonate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.19.17	Piperazine or diethylenediamine	Legal Kilo	0·85 + 12% *ad val.*
501.23.66	Nitrofurazone	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.23.68	Salicylamide	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.23.85	Ammonium benzoate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
	Heading 501.29. *Other Organic Salts*		
501.29.24	Bornyl-cryst-acetate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.29.26	Anhydro-methyl-citrate hexamethylenetetramine	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.29.28	Carbetapentane citrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.29.33	Methapyrilene fumate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
501.29.40	Pentaerythritol tetranitrate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 17% *ad val.*
	Heading 501.30. *Other Sales of Organic-Metallic Origin*		
501.30.00	Para-amino-sodic salicylate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.30.12	Sodium gentisate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
501.30.22	Copper undecylate	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 22% *ad val.*
521.00.04	Benzocaine (anaesthesine)	Legal Kilo	5·00 + 11% *ad val.*
	Heading 593.07. *Mixtures, Preparations and Products of Mineral Organic and Metallic Organic Origin, Specified for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products*		
593.07.02	Mannitol or manna sugar	Legal Kilo	0·85 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.04	Paradehyde or paracetaldehyde	Legal Kilo	0·85 + 11% *ad val.*
593.07.06	Amydopyrine (pyramidon)	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.12	Inositol	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.14	Pyridine	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.16	Terpin hydrate	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*

Mexico (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description	Unit	Duty (Pesos)
593.07.17	Thymol	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.18	Urethane (ethylcarbamate)	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.30	Amino phylina	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.50	Ciclyzine (Marezine)	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.54	Chloramine-T powder	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.57	Chlorotiazide	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.58	Chloropropamide	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.59	Chlorquinaldol	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.69	Diethanolamine	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.75	Digitoxin	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.07.82	Divanyline-cyclohexanone	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
	Heading 593.08. *Other Mixtures, Preparations and Products of Mineral-Organic and Metallic-Organic Origin, Specified, for the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products*		
593.08.01	2-Phenyl-3-methyl-tetrahydro-1-4-oxazine	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.08	Furazolidone	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.10	Gluceryl guaiacolate	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.12	Glucosamine	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.25	Hylauronidase	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.28	Lidocaine	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.31	Mephenesin	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.33	Nikethamide	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.35	Pectin	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.37	Polyvinyl pyrrolidone	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.40	Rutin	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.42	Sorbitol	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.46	Thiourea	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
593.08.51	Urea peroxide	Legal Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
	(These amendments became effective the day after their publication.)		
542.00.01	Quine extract in alcohol, as long as the graduation of the alcohol is of 20° centesimal Gay Lussac, temperature of 15° Centigrade, in wooden containers	Gross Kilo	3·50 + 40% *ad val.*
671.02.07	Bare wire mainly of copper alloys, nickel and zinc (commercially known as alpaca, white metal or German silver), with a diameter of 3 mm.	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 10% *ad val.*
671.06.02	Rods of copper alloys, moulds, with a cross-section resembling the shape of an L, P, T or in the shape of a star, and those rods which in their length show grooves of any cross-section, when the weight of a rod, by lineal metre, is up to 225 grams	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 10% *ad val.*
741.02.02	Loose parts of chains of iron or steel, for the transmission of movement:		
	When they are imported before September 30, 1963	Legal Kilo	0·10 + 10% *ad val.*
	When they are imported after September 30, 1963	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 25% *ad val.*
762.02.19	Current interruptors, for electric horns, commercially known as relays	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 20% *ad val.*
	(These amendments became effective the day after their publication.)		
281.01.05	Chicle gum, crude	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 60% *ad val.*
281.01.13	Gambage	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 30% *ad val.*
281.01.14	Gum myrrh	Legal Kilo	0·20 + 30% *ad val.*
281.01.15	Chilte	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 30% *ad val.*
281.01.99	Gum resin, not specified	Legal Kilo	0·50 + 60% *ad val.*
500.32.04	Titanium oxide	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 20% *ad val.*
600.01.04	Abolished.		
621.06.09	Prefabricated ordinary wooden houses and its metal accessories, glass, or other materials, when it is verified according to incission VI of Rule 14, which constitute a complete unit	Legal Kilo	1·75 + 90% *ad val.*
670.03.11	Flexible tubes or pipes, if iron or steel, with intermediate gaskets, proved to be for use in conducting liquids or gas, up to 7 cm. in internal diameter	Gross Kilo	0·25 + 30% *ad val.*
670.03.12	Flexible tubes or pipes, of iron or steel, with intermediate gaskets, proved to be for use in conducting liquids or gas, more than 7 cm. but not more than 20 cm. in internal diameter	Gross Kilo	0·90 + 12% *ad val.*
671.03.06	Tubes of copper or copper alloys, flexible, up to 16 cm. in external diameter	Gross Kilo	0·25 + 30% *ad val.*
671.03.07	Tubes of copper or copper alloys, more than 16 cm. in external diameter	Gross Kilo	0·10 + 7% *ad val.*
679.01.04	Granulous solders or pulverized mainly of manganese flint used to sold metals by the process of underwater arc welding.	Gross Kilo	0·50 + 20% *ad val.*
	(These amendments became effective five days after their publication.)		
099.99.15	Mixtures, preparations and products of organic origin, even when they are frozen, as long as its use is verified in the feeding or in the manufacture of foodstuffs for decorative fish, and its commercial presentation specified in that way, previously registered before the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Gross Kilo	0·30 + 12% *ad val.*
281.07.02	Live aquatic plants:		
	So long as they have a certificate from the seller countersigned by the Consul of Mexico stipulating that the plants are intended for reproduction purposes and subject to permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Each	Exempt 2% *ad val.*
	When they do not have the above-mentioned requisites	Each	1·00 + 100% *ad val.*
670.07.04	Brands or strips, flat, of iron or steel, of a width of up to 10 cm. and a thickness of not more than 1·5 mm., galvanized, for the manufacture of flexible tubes	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 10% *ad val.*
670.07.09	Brand or strip, flat, of iron or steel, of a width of up to 12 cm., without exceeding 1·5 mm. in thickness, for the manufacture of flexible tubes:		
	When they are imported before September 30, 1963	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 10% *ad val.*
	When they are imported after September 30, 1963	Gross Kilo	1·00 + 30% *ad val.*
741.00.05	Belts, other than endless, for use with machines, of rubber or rubber impregnated fabrics, more than 110 cm. in width and used in that width for machines in the mining industry	Gross Kilo	0·20 + 10% *ad val.*
741.00.08	Belts, endless or otherwise, of rubber or rubber-impregnated fabrics, for use with machines, weighing up to 5 kilog. each	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 10% *ad val.*
741.00.14	Belts for use with machines, of rubber or rubber-impregnated fabrics, with a width of 152 cm. of all kinds	Gross Kilo	0·35 + 30% *ad val.*
900.03.05	Fish for decorative purposes, live	Each	9·00 + 100% *ad val.*
900.03.12	Fish for breeding purposes:		
	Provided they are accompanied by a certificate countersigned by the Mexican Consul stipulating that the fish are intended for breeding purposes and subject to permit from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock		Exempt + 2% *ad val.*
	When they do not have the above-mentioned requisites	Each	9·00 + 100% *ad val.*
	(These amendments became effective five days after their publication.)		

UNITED STATES

New Tariff

THE UNITED STATES Tariff Classification Act of 1962 provides for the adoption of new tariff schedules in place of the existing schedules contained in the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

It has now been announced that the revised schedules are planned to become effective on August 31, 1963. The new schedules will be those contained in the Tariff Commission's Report on the Tariff Classification Study dated November 15, 1960 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 23, 1960) as amended by subsequent Supplemental Reports (see *Board of Trade Journals* dated February 2 and July 20, 1962, May 24, June 7, and July 19, 1963).

Under the provisions of the Tariff Classification Act, the schedules take effect 10 days after a Presidential Proclamation of

(*Continued on next page*)

United States (*Continued*)

the new nomenclature and rates. Before the issue of the implementing Proclamation, the United States President must publish the text of the new schedules in final form. These are not yet available (although they are expected to be so very shortly), but the schedules, annotated for statistical purposes (*'United States Tariff Schedules Annotated* 1963') were published by the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, DC, on August 1, at a subscription price of $5·00 ($1·25 additional for foreign mailing).

The subscription price includes supplementary material for an indefinite period. Orders may be placed through H.M. Stationery Offices. Interested persons may however prefer to await the publication of the actual tariff schedules themselves (see above) and which will also be announced in the *Board of Trade Journal*. A copy of the new United States Tariff Schedules Annotated (and of the actual tariff schedules when published) will be available for inspection at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.47, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

In drawing up the new schedules, the Tariff Commission were required to avoid changes in existing duties except to the extent necessary for the simplification and modernization of the existing tariff. They have, however, completely reorganized the existing tariff provisions, and this has entailed numerous alterations in rates of duty, both up and down.

General inquiries about this notice may be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2579).

The Israel Economy in 1963

The July issue of the Economic Review of the Bank Leumi Le-Israel B.M. reviews the economic conditions in Israel during 1963. Inquiries for copies to the Anglo-Israel Bank Ltd., Bow Bells House, Bread Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.4.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import Duty Tariff Quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D3/5720 of July 17, 1963 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 136 of July 17), contains additions (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may *NOT* be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.) **The Order came into force on July 18, 1963.**

Additions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)	
		Old (Prior to July 18, 1963)	New (From July 18, 1963)
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	17,850*	35,700
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc	4,250*	8,050

* Quota for the first half of 1963.

A previous notice on the Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 2, 1963, page 271-272.

Hong Kong Annual Reports

The annual reports for 1962 of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, together with the chairmen's statements have been published. Inquiries for copies to the Hong Kong Joint Committee Information Office, 16 Bolton Street, London, W.1.

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SWITZERLAND

Temporary Duty Reduction in Newsprint

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Swiss *Recueil des Lois Federales* of July 5, 1963, that from July 5, 1963, until December 31, 1963, the customs duty on newsprint (Tariff No. 4801.40) will be reduced from Sw. Frs. 20 to Sw. Frs. 4 per 100 kg. gross. This temporary reduction is applicable to a limited quantity of 17,000 tons, and is to be granted in the form of a refund. Demands for this refund should be directed to the Swiss Customs authorities. Inquiries arising out of this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import Restrictions

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced that they have decided *not* to remove the restrictions under the Agricultural Cereals Acts on the importation of sausage meal, sweetened wheaten products and other preparations containing wheat (see *Board of Trade Journal*, May 31, page 1271).

The Patent Office Library

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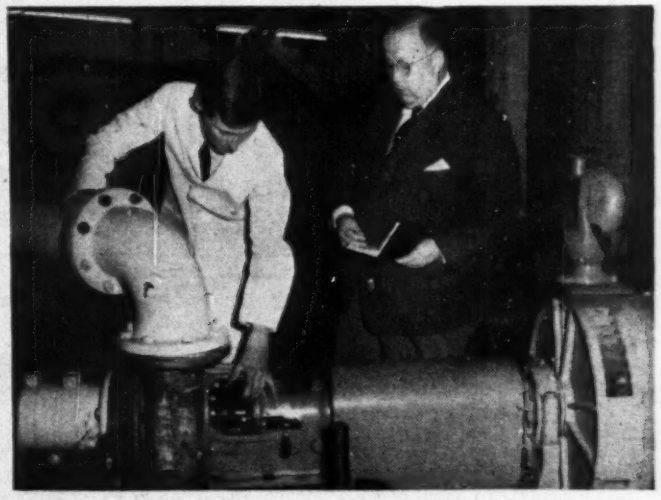
British Pumps For Sweden



The Swedish atomic energy corporation, AB Atomenergi, is now taking delivery of a second shipment of pumping equipment manufactured by the British LaBour Pump Company Ltd. Altogether more than 60 LaBour pumps have been supplied to AB Atomenergi for work in the Ranstad Uranium Mill. Before the final shipment to Sweden took place, Mr. Karl Bjorkqvist (right), assistant chief engineer at Ransted, visited the firm to make a detailed inspection of the pumps. Many hundreds of LaBour pumps are now in service with the atomic energy authorities of Britain, France and other European countries.

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LOOKING AHEAD

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1. *Why?* (why must we expand exports?)
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GROUP II — ECONOMIC GROWTH

4. *Economic Growth* (why we need to 'grow' faster)
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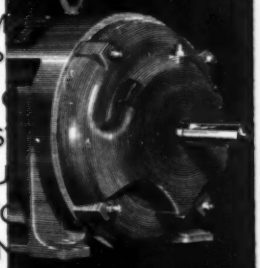

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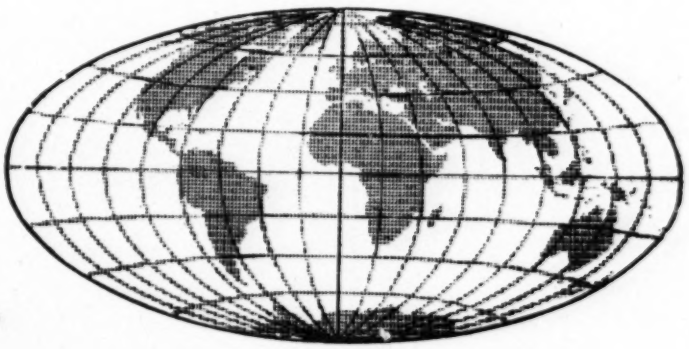

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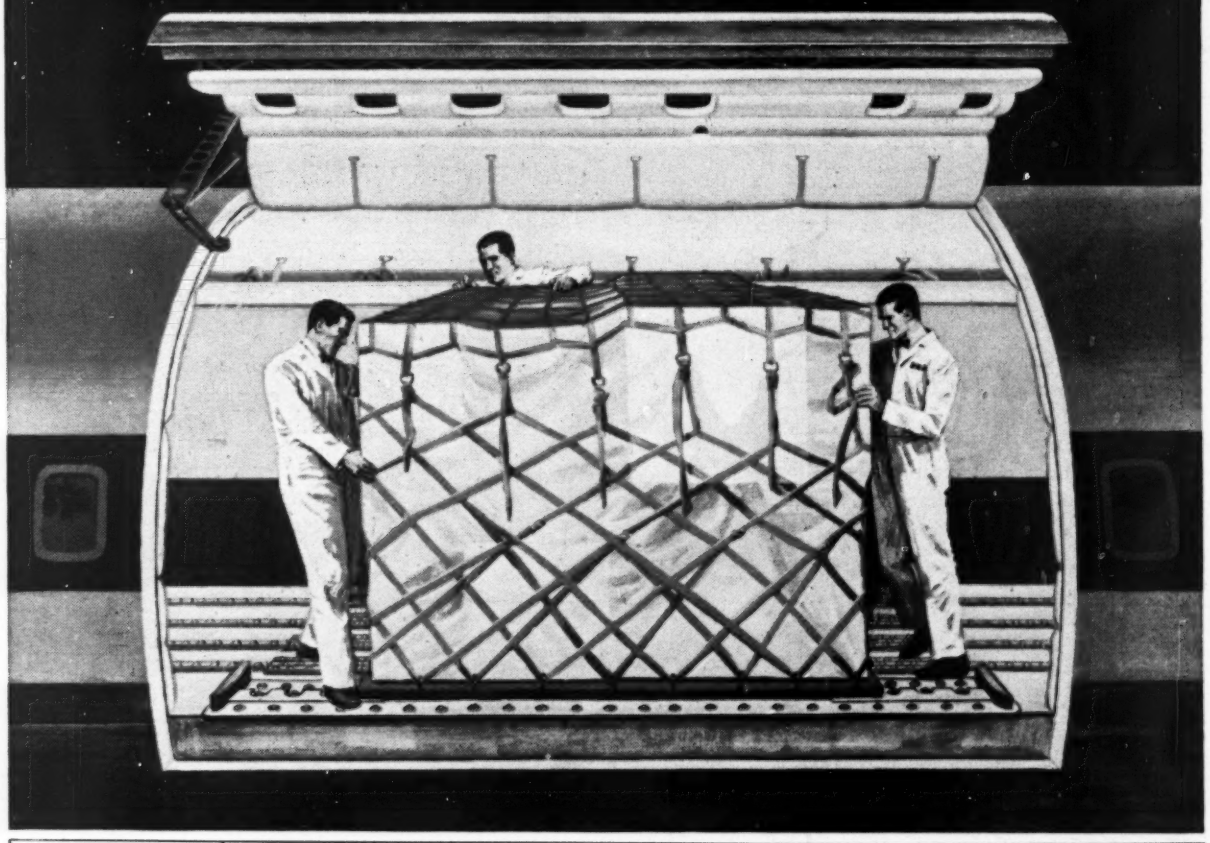

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